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# BROOKE COUNTY.

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—BEING A—

## RECORD

--OF--

### PROMINENT EVENTS.

OCCURRING IN BROOKE COUNTY, W. VA., FROM THE  
SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY, UNTIL  
JANUARY 1, 1882.

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ALSO, A LIST OF THE

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

From January 1, 1870, to 1882.

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J. G. JACOB.

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221938

Printed at the HERALD Office, Wellsburg, 1882.


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## PREFACE.

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OME ten years ago, the writer conceived the idea of annually collating in their order of occurrence, the locals of prominence, appearing in the HERALD, with the purpose of re-arranging and re-printing them in a permanent shape whenever the accumulation was enough to make a moderate sized volume.

Such a book, it was thought, would be of intrinsic value by reason of the fullness and accuracy thus attainable. It was also a part of the plan to institute a system of home mnemonics. The consecutive chain of facts thus established, it was thought, would serve as points of resistance for the memory, and thus, aid it in recalling with the more ease and accuracy other facts depending upon or in any way connected with them.

In this way, for instance, the record of marriages and deaths extending back twelve years and touching almost every family in the community at some point, will be found very useful, probably as valuable as an aid to the memory, as it is for general convenience of reference as to dates and facts. Absolute accuracy is not claimed but as near an approach to it as is often obtainable.

Starting with these ideas prominent, it was soon apparent that after sifting out the items that seemed hardly worth reprinting, scarcely enough remained to make more than a respectable pamphlet; and it was thought an opportune time to publish in some detail, a history of Brooke County. This was something new, but not for that reason, the

easier task. The result is before the reader. Some of it was copied from other books, more of it never before appeared in any more permanent form than a newspaper local and yet more of it was written and for the first time for this book. Purposely avoiding the orderly historical form, the work will nevertheless be found to give as fair an idea of Brooke County such as she is, and as she has been, as could have been done in more pretentious style.

Had space permitted, more prominence would have been willingly given to some matters of more recent occurrence; and certain historical characters—Capt. Brady, Van Swearingen, Major M'Mahan, General Connel, Dr. Joseph Doddridge, Philip Doddridge, Alexander Campbell and others distinguished in various ways might well have been brought more to the front; but biography seemed to open too wide a field, and we had to be content with a personal mention of comparatively few individuals not so popularly distinguished. These we tried to treat with candor and discrimination, avoiding flattery, and any allusion to persons yet living, as far as possible.

They whose recollections go back to the times of 1861, will find an interesting chapter in the reminiscences of the war; while in the rosters of our soldiery of two wars, as printed in this book, will be found an enduring and well deserved monument to the valor and patriotism of the soldiers of Brooke County.

The book, however, is before the public on its merits and the reader will doubtless judge it fairly.

THE AUTHOR.



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## THE RECORD.

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### BROOKE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

TWENTY YEARS AND BACK.

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THE earlier history of Brooke County is not very eventful and the record of ancient occurrences that did take place, is not of a character to make the task of the annalist a very inviting one. Very little information, relating to early Brooke County affairs, can be found in manuscript form, not much in print, and the little that can be gleaned direct or by hearsay from other sources, is indefinite and not always reliable. This particularly applies to the things of three quarters of a century, or a century ago, the actors in which, long since passed to their accounts. It is lamentable that it is so, but it can hardly be considered strange, considering the indifference shown by contemporaneous people as to events transpiring in our own lifetimes; or those that transpired in the times of our ancestors even of only the first generation back. In later times, when schools had become more numerous, education more diffused and newspapers and writers more plentiful, the record becomes clearer and much more complete. With all due modesty, we purpose that twenty years at least, in our small bailiwick, shall not be subject to the common reproach. For the purpose specially of putting the occurrences of that period, so far as Brooke County is concerned, into shape is the object of the following pages. We shall, however, refer incidentally to matters of previous years, as circumstances may suggest



A brief outline of the earlier history of the region of which our County forms a part, may not be inappropriate here. The earliest authentic account we have of the settlements along the Ohio dates back but little over a hundred years ago. We have accounts of white settlers as far back as the early years of the last century, but they are dim and legendary. It was not until about the middle of the century that white men in any numbers located in this region. To the north of us, in the direction of the lakes and Canada, the country was occupied by whites at a much earlier date. The French missionaries and traders were much in advance of the English speaking adventurers. Canada was tolerably well settled, and the French had opened up trade with the Indians and established their trading posts from Lake Erie to the Ohio, and across the country to the Wabash and even to the Mississippi, as early even as 1739, but although they set much store by the position at the forks of the Ohio and established themselves there as they thought beyond dislodgement, we have no mention of their making any demonstratiions along the Ohio beyond an indefinite claim to the whole Ohio country on behalf of the then reigning king and an expedition down the river in 1749, under Mons. Celeron, seems to have been made mainly with a view of establishing the claim. The leaden plates inscribed with the statement of the French claim, with names and dates in full, buried by this party at the junction of important tributaries of the Ohio, have been in two or three instances unearthed. Engraved fac similes of these plates are in print. They bear date 1749. But as to actual settlement by any Frenchman, or for that matter, any European or any other white man, at that date, in this region, history and tradition treat Englishmen and Frenchmen alike and prior to 1750; there were probably none of either nationality fairly located.

Wheeling, or Fort Henry, as it was first called, was after Fort Pitt, the first established post, under English or colonial authority; and the Zanes, who located it, do not appear to have been even on the ground before the year 1760. Notwithstanding this absence of actual settlement, the contests between France and Great Britain for the possession of Fort Du Quesne and thereby the control of the rivers and unexplored regions washed by them for trading and strategic purposes, gave this section more or less importance and early attracted speculators and immigrants. The region that came under this influence may be considered as embraced in an irregular circle of say a couple of hundred or so



miles in diameter, with Fort Du Quesne or anglicised Fort Pitt as a centre. Southward, what is now Marshall County, West Va., may be considered as on the periphery of the circle, northward it extended well nigh to the lakes, westward to about the line that marks the water shed of the Ohio and eastward, the circle was merged and lost in the settlements that even then, were rapidly extending from beyond the mountains.

Many circumstances combined to bring the region lying between the Monongahela and Ohio embraced within these lines, into special notice. It has been noticed by writers and is believed to be the fact that even Braddock's ill-starred expedition did its share by dispersing in this region its quota of Scotch and Irish soldiers who escaped with their lives from the bullets of the Indians and French to remain in the vicinity, whose Gaelic names still survive them and who gave to Western Pennsylvania and to this entire section the population whose stamina has contributed so much to its development. This infusion of the soldierly element was unwittingly or wisely as may be, aided by the Colonial government of Virginia, which, pending the preparation for the Braddock campaign in the year 1754, in order to encourage enlistments, set apart 200,000 acres of land, "half in the vicinity of Fort Du Quesne, half on or near the Ohio river" as bounty land for those "who by voluntary service and good behavior" during the same might deserve such reward. It is noticable as a Virginia institution that it is expressly stipulated in the grants that these lands were to be free of quit rents for the term of fifteen years. Many warrants under this order, bearing the signature of Gov. Dinwiddie were located, and many more were issued to speculators. Adventurers from the eastern country and elsewhere soon found their way upon the lands, some to finally locate, and some only to become trappers and hunters and traders among the Indians.

The English home government about the same period also issued patents for lands in the same region and it is recorded that these patents and those of the governors conflicted, which led to confusion and litigation and came near making serious trouble. These conflicting titles were amicably settled by Virginia in 1779. By this settlement, where there was a conflict, the patents of the king went to the wall and those of the State prevailed; at any rate, the titles under them were confirmed and many of the original titles to the farms in this region, Pennsylvania and West Virginia as well, passed by virtue of this Virginia

act of 1779. This trouble had the effect of attracting attention to the lands in question, and has a bearing upon our subject, inasmuch as it explains much that is not generally understood, regarding land titles in Brooke County. As the revolutionary war progressed, men who were tired of the strife sought homes in the wilderness where the recruiting officer could not molest them, and tories whose possessions were confiscated in the older States and whose persons were in danger, also sought the banks of the Ohio for similar reasons. Besides all this, the land was fertile, the climate salubrious, the water abundant and pure; and it was the first goodly land the emigrant struck after passing the Alleghenies, traversing its gloomy glades, and shades of death and sterile mountains on the long and dreary route from Fort Cumberland west. The banks of the Ohio were to them the land of promise.

Owing to these various influences, quite a population came in and located in this section about and preceding the period of the revolution. It was considerably impeded a few years later, by Indian disturbances, though not to the extent that is sometimes represented.

While the Indians were a draw-back to some extent to the ready settlement of the country in our immediate neighborhood, they do not appear to have been considered an insuperable, or even a very serious one. The settlers looked upon the Indians as a serious annoyance, as a sort of banditti, but they were far from standing in deadly fear of him. They did not allow him to interfere largely with their projects, but held their guard, while like the ancient Israelites, they went forward and possessed the land. The red man figures largely in border story and is yet the theme of romance; but in sober fact, he was a very slight impediment in the march of Empire, westward. In reality, there never were any settled tribes of Indians anywhere in all this region since the beginning of authentic history; and it does not appear from their own accounts that it was different as far back as Indian traditions extended. Col. Morgan, whose official business it was to make peace with the Indians in those days, in his correspondence with the government puts down the number of dangerous Indians at eighty men, and denominates them as banditti, and it is stated that with all their trouble and bribery, the British could never, in their Fort Pitt experience, command the military services of over thirty Indians at a time; and these identical Indians that served them, fought against them before and afterwards. The Indians, indeed, who were found in this region a century and a

quarter ago, were very little more natives of the land and knew very little more of its history, than were and did the whites. From the best accounts the Indian population between the Alleghenies and the Ohio river was not appreciably more or less numerous, at the earliest acquaintance of the whites with them, than it was after fifty years of intercourse. They were never numerous — stragglers only from the earliest times. There were inconsiderable settlements at various points, as at Logstown, Mingo bottom &c., dignified as Indian towns, but none of these towns contained it is probable, at any one time, a hundred inhabitants.

Logstown, the most noted, was visited by Washington in 1753 and he represents it as only an insignificant collection of huts, but he mentions members of half a dozen different tribes as among those whom he found there. And Logstown at that date was a more important point than the Forks of the Ohio, seventeen miles up the stream, for at Logstown, Washington in his instructions, was directed to meet and treat with the Indians.

So far as there is any record whatever of it, the ancient Mingo a hundred years ago, was of still less importance. The site of this town, still bearing the name, was on the west bank of the Ohio, above the mouth of Indian Cross Creek, and was our nearest neighbor in early times. In 1772, it is mentioned as entirely deserted by the Indians. It occupied about the site of the present Mingo but all traces of the ancient Mingo, long since disappeared. The point seems to have been a well known and accessible one in Indian times. Contemporaneous history says that there was an island of about twenty acres, with bottoms on either side of the river. This island was thickly covered with large trees, with a sloping bank at the upper end and a bluff bank at the lower and the channel of the river on either side of the island being narrow, it made an easy crossing place in high or low water. Trails led to it from various points of the compass, and it was a convenient place not only for Indian but also for white assemblages. At this time the island is almost gone, and is merely what is denominated in river parlance a "towhead".

The Williamson expedition to the Moravian towns and the ill fated expedition against the Sandusky towns, both rendezvoused at and made their start from Mingo; the former in March, the latter in May, 1785. Crawford's expedition consisted of 430 men raised in Washington and

Westmoreland counties, Pennsylvania, and the western counties of Virginia. They were badly defeated by the combined British and Indians near the Sandusky towns, a few weeks later, many of them killed and wounded, and Col. Crawford himself captured and burned by the Indians. The details of this unfortunate expedition can be found in the larger histories of the times.

Williamson's expedition consisted of a force of about 90 men and is memorable for the massacre of the Moravian Indians at Gnadenhutten, a proceeding which all parties during subsequent times bitterly disclaimed. Williamson appears to have been a meritorious officer and the massacre of the friendly Indians, though done by his men, it is generally understood, was planned and instigated by British contrivance. It was a most inexcusable affair, by whomsoever planned or committed. It does not follow, however, that because there were no established tribes or because the murders committed by marauding bands did not stop immigration, there was not great apprehension and great suffering among the settlers. The entire region seems to have been in some sort claimed and dominated by the northern tribes known as the Six Nations and over-run by them as well as by their enemies as a hunting ground, without being actually the possession of any tribe or combination, and these small settlements were rather places of convenience for straggling bands than settled abodes. If any particular family or set of Indians occupied them at any one time, the occupation seems to have been by sufferance rather than by virtue of any proprietary right or claim.

The whole country abounded in game such as deer, bears, occasional buffalo and the usual smaller inhabitants of the woods and streams and if at any time a marauding or hunting party saw fit, and were strong enough they dispossessed and maltreated the inhabitants of the towns, without redress other than such as these latter might take. This being the case, accounts for the fact that for fifty years or so after the whites began coming in or down to about 1795, the Indians constantly regarded everybody as intruders and the detached bands of roving Indians murdered and scalped when it could be done with impunity—as it were, by common and well known understanding. Early tradition and history abounds with incidents of this sort, and very probably many more occurred concerning which both tradition and history are silent. From all the indications the Indian depredations were more numerous and destructive further south and inland than they were among the settlers



contiguous to the Ohio. So far as our immediate territory is concerned, the number of murders by Indians either in a predatory way or during actual war was not very large, likely not many more in number or much worse in atrocity, than those committed among the settlers themselves; certainly not exceeding either in number or atrocity the killing of Indians by the whites in retaliation. Be that all as it may, Indian apprehension while it retarded, did not by any means stop white immigration. The whites learned the arts and vices of Indian warfare until they excelled the Indians themselves and became desperate and deadly haters of everything of Indian complexion, but nevertheless they went on surveying the river bottoms, and blazing their tomahawk rights on the forest trees.

Dunmore's war as it was called, which commenced in 1774, caused largely by the massacre of Logan's party at the mouth of Yellow Creek in May or April of that year, by 1780 had assumed such a threatening appearance to the inhabitants of this section, that many of them made their way back again over the mountains. In some cases they drove with them their cattle and stock in order to be out of harm's way and from the correspondence between the authorities of that day, a regular panic appears to have sprung up and a stampede eastward was imminent. In this emergency, the government saw the necessity for decisive military operations. Gen. Brodhead's successful expedition against the Muskingum Indians took place in 1781. It started from Wheeling.

In the meantime measures had been taken to put the country into shape as a military department. Gen. Irvine, with headquarters at Ft. Pitt, was in command, Fort Henry and Holiday's Cove were important points in this immediate section. These posts, especially the former, had previously been furnished with arms and ammunition by the State government and the militia were regularly drafted, organized and officered for service. A good deal of correspondence took place and is in print between the department commander and the local officers all very much of the same tenor. Very considerable apprehension was expressed as to what would result. The militia were good Indian fighters, but had the border views of insubordination and an unconquerable disposition to go, each man as he saw fit, and this disposition led to serious disasters. Block houses, as they were called, were established at various points, generally consisting of little more than a substantial log building arranged for occupation and defence by a small body of men and for

refuge of the women and children of a given surrounding. They were also usually surrounded by palisades of posts sunk in the ground, sufficiently strong to resist bullets and so arranged as not to be easily scaled or broken through. This enclosed ground was sufficient to contain such of their cattle and horses as the settlers might have opportunity to gather in on the approach of danger. They were generally sufficient defences against Indian attacks, provided the strongholds were not taken by stratagem, or surprise, which latter sometimes happened. This state of affairs prevailed during the whole period of the revolutionary war, with various vicissitudes.

But all the while that the settlers were thus fortifying and preparing with the American instinct and push, for whatever might turn up, notwithstanding marauding savages, notwithstanding disputed titles and consequent litigation, notwithstanding the inseparable drawbacks, dangers and exposures, the arduous labors incident to these enterprises, immigrants continued to come in. The land officers at the headquarters in Virginia and Pennsylvania were all along issuing patents ending with the names of Virginia Governors from Patrick Henry Jr. down and of the successors of Penn from the great Peace Chief to the date when the land was fully taken up. The result was that along about 1790, or in all, in less than twenty years, a very considerable population was strung along the Ohio river from Pittsburg to Grave Creek, extending back miles into the country.

During the latter part of this period, disputed boundary lines between the contiguous States after more or less controversy were definitely located, land titles depending on original entry confirmed to claimants and among other matters of settlement the boundaries of the Panhandle, in which we are locally interested, established. At this date, the country was measurably at peace but it was not until about five years later, or at the overwhelming defeat of the Indians, in Wayne's campaign, that the present era of uninterrupted development may be said to commence. We read no more after that occurrence of Indian depredations, or apprehensions thereof but the whole energies of the people appear to have been actively and solely devoted to the opening up of the country, to the improvement of farms, the establishment of trade and manufactures, the accumulation of wealth, and the promotion of comfort by all the appliances of advanced art and modern modes of living.

## CHAPTER II.

### INDIAN STORIES — THE DEATH OF MAJOR SAMUEL McCOLLOCH.

AS the narration of Indian stories (some of them only stories) is a staple in works of the sort we have in hand, the reader may be disappointed in that we have not gone largely into such stories. Our space will not allow of the minuteness that would render these narrations interesting, and we prefer, therefore, not to attempt it. The reader will find abundant details in larger works, of which there are many and accessible. Occurrences of the sort that have a more immediately local application, however, come within our scope.

As has been observed the number of actual occurrences of the sort on present Brooke County soil, is not large, and what accounts we have are some of them so traditionary as to be beyond verification. Some of these date back as early as 1778 or thereabouts and are apocryphal. The living witnesses are long since gone and there is an almost singular paucity of either manuscript or printed records. Years elapsed before even the most noted found their way into print and in the different accounts of the same fact there is always more or less variance. Probably nothing of the sort that occurred during Indian times, occasioned more serious lamentation among the settlers, than the killing of Major Samuel McColloch, which occurred on the 30th of July, 1772, at a spot inside our present borders, but very near the line separating Brooke from Ohio County. At that time, he was in command of Fort Van Metre, called then the "Court House Fort," from the cir-

cumstance of its being located within sight of the Court House at West Liberty.

Fort Van Metre proper was in its day a very important post. It was one of the very first constructed, and must be kept distinct from what was known as the Court House Fort, or Black's cabin.

The proper Fort Van Metre stood, says Mr. Vincent Van Metre, on the north side of the south fork of Short Creek on the hill above, on lands now owned and occupied by Eugene Ridgely & Brother, three miles southwest of West Liberty; the old fort at Liberty (probably the one referred to in the account of Major McColloch's death,) says the same gentleman, was on Van Metre's land and was sometimes called by that name, but afterwards became known as Black's cabin or the Court House Fort. Black was the agent at West Liberty at the time, of the Van Metres.

On the 30th of July, 1772, work in the harvest fields demanding attention, and many of the men being within or about the fort, arrangements were made to go to work. As a measure of precaution, the Major and his brother John undertook the duty of reconnoitering the neighborhood to ascertain whether there were any lurking Indians about. Leaving early in the morning, on horseback, the brothers proceeded together some distance, when impelled by some impulse, the Major turned back and going to the Fort, deposited with the wife of his brother John his watch and several other articles and gave directions for their disposition in the event of his not returning. Whether he had observed any signs of danger, or whether this was the effect of a premonition of his fate, as the historian of the occasion intimates, can never be known; but the occurrence is given as a fact. Having left his valuables in the care of his sister-in-law, he again mounted and soon rejoined his companion.

They traversed the path lying along Short Creek and made their way up the river until they reached Beech Bottom, about half way between Buffalo and Short Creek—then returning they ascended the steep and singularly appearing ridge pointing toward the creek's mouth, still known as "Girty's Point," and pursued a path through the woods on the ridge toward Fort Van Metre. Riding along, they came to a tree top at the head of a ravine, around which it was necessary to pass, and John being in advance heard the growl of a large dog which accompanied them, which caused him to look around. Just



as he did so several shots from the tree top were fired and Samuel fell from his horse fatally hit. Before the body had hardly touched the ground, a stalwart savage sprang from the cover and with knife in hand rushed forward to secure the scalp. While in the very act, John, who was unharmed, fired and shot the Indian, as was supposed, mortally, as he sprang into the air and fell. John then made his escape at full speed to the fort, the riderless horse following him, his hat and clothes perforated with bullets.

The next morning a party from the fort found the mutilated remains. The Indians had disemboweled the corpse, hung the entrails on a limb of a large tree and as was afterwards learned, taken out the heart to be eaten, according to their superstitious notions, in order that their own courage and manliness might be increased by eating the heart of an enemy who was known to them for his courage and hardihood.

It was subsequently ascertained that the party, a detachment of which killed McCulloch, consisted of not less than a hundred warriors in all, and that they were on their way to attack Fort Van Metre, though it is not probable that more than a very few composed the immediate party that did the deed. At any rate the attack was not made; the Indians knowing from the escape of the brother, that to surprise the fort was out of the question, started hastily for their towns west of the Ohio, and were not pursued any great distance.

The remains of Major McCulloch were interred at or near Fort Van Metre amid great lamentation; and to this day his name is associated most prominently with the occurrences of early times, and he is remembered as a man of many noble qualities. He had married but six weeks before his death, a Miss Mitchell, who afterwards became the wife of Andrew Woods, and the McCullochs and Woods' are yet prominent families in the vicinity. The place where he was killed is, as near as can be identified, about two miles from the river, on lands owned by James Ridgely (1881). The sugar tree upon which the initials "S. McC." were cut at the time, died thirty years ago, but a grove of young walnuts exists at this time at the precise spot. Some more enduring monument should be erected to mark the place. The McCullochs, although living near the border, were none of them, it is believed, residents of Brooke County. John married a Miss Buckley and raised a large family as did also another brother, Abraham, who married Aley Bogg.

## CHAPTER III.

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### THE CAPTURE OF MRS. GLASS—THE KILLING OF A COLORED BOY.

**S**ROBABLY the next most notable event in the line of Indian depredations, occurring actually within our borders, was the capture of Mrs. Glass, and its incidents, which occurred on the 27th of March, 1789, and which are related in Doddridge's Notes.

While engaged quietly spinning at her home, not far from where Bethany now stands, her black woman who had stepped out to gather sugar water, screamed out "here are Indians." She jumped up, ran to the window, then to the door, where she met one of the Indians presenting his gun. She caught hold of the muzzle and turning it aside begged him not to kill her but take her prisoner. The other Indian in the meantime caught the negro woman and her four year old boy and brought them into the house. They then opened a chest and took out a small box and some articles of clothing and without doing any further damage, or setting fire to the house, set off with herself and son about two and a half years old and the black woman and her two children—the one four the other about one year old.

After going about one and a half miles, they halted or held a consultation, as she supposed, about killing the children. This she understood to be the subject by their gestures and frequently pointing at the children. To one of the Indians who could speak English she held out her little boy and begged him not to kill him as he would make a

fine little Indian after a while. The other Indian then struck the negro boy with the pipe end of his tomahawk which knocked him down and then dispatched him by a blow across the neck with the edge and proceeded to scalp him.

About four o'clock in the evening they reached the river about a mile above Wellsburg (Cox's rifle) and carried a canoe which had been thrown up into some drift wood into the river. They got into this canoe and worked it down to the mouth of Rush Run, a distance of about five miles, then went about a mile up the run and encamped for the night. The Indians were not unkind to the prisoners, gave them all their own clothes for covering and added a blanket of their own, and a while before day break got up and put another blanket over them.

About sunrise they began their march up a very steep hill and about two o'clock halted on Short Creek. The place where they halted had been an encampment shortly before as well as a place of deposit for the plunder taken from the house of a Mr. Van Metre, whose family had been killed. The plunder was deposited in a sycamore tree. They tapped some sugar trees, kindled a fire and put on a brass kettle with a turkey which they had killed on the way to boil in sugar water.

Mr. Glass was working with a hired man in a field about a quarter of a mile from the house at the time his wife and family were taken, and knew nothing of it until he came home at about two o'clock. He searched around for a while and finally made his way to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, (where one of the Wells' was then located) and soon collected ten men, besides himself, and next morning, they started in pursuit.

They soon discovered the place where the Indians had taken the canoe from the drift and Mr. Glass could distinguish the track of his wife in the soft mud by the print of the high heel of her shoe. They crossed the river and went down until they came nearly to the mouth of Rush Run; and discovering no signs of Indians, most of the men concluded that the Indians would continue to the Muskingum by water, and therefore wished to go back. Mr. Glass begged of them to go to the mouth of Short Creek, only two or three miles further, and to this they agreed. When they reached the mouth of Rush Run, there, they found the canoe which was identified by a proof that went to show the presence of mind of Mrs. Glass. While going down the river, one of the Indians threw into the water several papers which he

had taken out of Mr. Glass' trunk; some of these she picked out of the water and under pretense of giving to the child, dropped them into the bottom of the canoe. These left no doubt.

The trail was soon found and they came in sight of the Indians about an hour after these latter had camped and made their noon-day preparations. The object then was to save the lives of the prisoners by attacking the Indians so unexpectedly as not to allow them time to kill them. With this in view, they crept as slyly as they could, until they got within something over a hundred yards of the Indians. Fortunately, Mrs. Glass' little son had gone to a sugar tree to get some water, but not being able to get it out of the bark trough, his mother had stepped out of the camp to get it for him. The negro woman was sitting at some distance from the two Indians, who were looking attentively at a scarlet jacket which they had taken some time before. On a sudden they dropped the jacket and turned their eyes toward the men, who, supposing they were discovered, immediately discharged several guns, and made a rush, with an Indian yell. One of the Indians dropped his gun and pouch and fell himself and was supposed to be hit but he got up and ran and was fired at again by Major McGuire at a long shot, when he fell on his hands and knees again; but there was no time for pursuit, lest the Indians should be reinforced, and they made the very best of their way toward the river, reaching Beech Bottom Fort before night.

The other Indian at the first fire ran for a little distance in such a way as to keep Mrs. Glass between him and the whites, and even halted to put on his bullet pouch while thus screened. This artful maneuver no doubt saved him, as the pursuers durst not shoot at him for fear of hitting Mrs. Glass.

After the death of Mr. Glass, his widow married John Brown, at that time a widower, and a miller and mill-wright, afterward located at Wellsburg. He was the possessor of considerable property for those days, located where Bethany now stands, and also by a previous marriage, of a daughter named Margaret. This daughter, Margaret Brown, became in 1811, the first wife of Alexander Campbell, then just commencing his career as the founder of the branch of the church now called by his name. He was an ambitious, talented, disputatious young Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, just over, and by his talents and zeal, early made his mark. His wife gave him his start in worldly

possessions. She became the mother of several daughters, two of whom, successively, became the wives of W. K. Pendleton, then a young professor in the College, and another the wife of Dr. J. C. Campbell, being of his "first set of children." She died many years ago. Mr. Campbell married as a second wife Miss Salina Bakewell, who (1882) survives him at the old homestead, at Bethany, hale and vigorous in her old age.

The house inhabited by the Glass' at the time of the capture, remained until a few years ago; of late years it was the residence of the Rodgers' family, and was reputed one of the very oldest in the country. It was burned a few years ago and replaced by the present frame dwelling.

### THE BUSKIRK AFFAIR.

The next Indian adventure of notoriety in our county, was probably the Buskirk affair. At an early day, Capt. Lawson Van Buskirk and family lived on the hills a short distance back from the river just below the mouth of Buffalo, understood to be near the present Brady burying ground, and during the summer of 1792 his wife was barbarously murdered by the Indians. It is thus narrated. The Indians crossed the river where Steubenville is now, and started southward on a marauding expedition. On Panther Run, they met Mrs. Buskirk on her way to Washington, on horseback, to have some weaving done, the account says, "near a bridge," (likely where the present pike crosses the run). As soon as she saw the Indians, she turned her horse; but as she started back on a gallop, the horse stumbled and threw her, spraining her ankle, and before she could remount, the Indians surrounded her. They took her back with them in the direction of the spot where they had sunk their canoes and arriving there, finding they were pursued, they tomahawked her to death on a huge rock, now known in the locality as "Town Rock," and escaped in their canoes across the river.

A man named White, with two companions, had attempted a rescue and with this in view they had hurried ahead to the crossing and concealed themselves; but the Indians so much outnumbered them, that they kept themselves concealed. While they were looking on from their hiding place, another party of whites came up and it was these latter that alarmed the savages. The two parties made some ineffectual



pursuit of the savages, and soon abandoned it as hopeless. Tradition, says our account, itself an old one, is that the body of Mrs. Van Buskirk was buried at Charlestown.

The next summer, 1793, the husband, Capt. Van Buskirk, raised some thirty scouts and started out on a raid into the Indian country west of the Ohio. The names of some of these men are given, David Cox, two Cuppys, John Edie, ——— Carpenter, Jake Ross, whose family names are yet familiar. They had not yet crossed the river when Indian signs were plainly discovered between George's Run and Cross Creek by George Cox, an experienced scout, who was out on his own account. He hastily crossed back to the Virginia shore and apprised Buskirk's men, but was taken so sick himself that he could not guide them to the spot. They followed, however, the direction he gave and were soon upon the trail. At what is yet known as Battle Run on the Adams farm about one mile from Mingo they suddenly espied a loin of "jerk" when Buskirk exclaimed, "Now, boys, look out, there are Indians close, too." The main body of them took to the trees. Suddenly Carpenter espied the Indians concealed in a patch of paw-paw bushes and at once yelled "Indians." As he treed, the Indians fired, Carpenter getting no less than five bullets through his clothes without a wound. Buskirk exclaimed "where" and had barely uttered the word when he felled pierced with eleven balls as was afterwards counted. He was the only white man killed, though three others were wounded. No dead Indians were found but it was currently believed that several were mortally wounded, which belief was strengthened in after years by the finding of skeletons among the rocks, one of them it is related, with a bullet lodged in his hip joint. There is some doubt about where Buskirk was buried, some maintaining that he was interred near the spot where he fell, but as his home was on the Virginia side and not far distant, it seems to be more probable that his remains were taken there and buried with his kindred.

#### JOHN DECKER KILLED.

About the same period John Decker was killed. He was on his way from near West Liberty to Holiday's Cove to consult a doctor, and when about half way he was fired upon by Indians and one of the legs of the horse he was riding, broken. He became an easy prey to the

Indians and was soon overtaken and scalped. A family named Wiggins lived near, who heard the report of the guns. They were at dinner, but young Thomas jumped up, took down his rifle and started in the direction and soon found Decker's body at the foot of a big oak, scalped. The savages were followed to Holiday's Cove, thence down Harmon's Creek to the river, where the pursuit was abandoned.

This occurred on the farm now owned by Silas Magee and is understood to be the last Indian murder in the present limits of Brooke County. There were hair breadth escapes and yarns in abundance and doubtless some bloody realities, not chronicled, but the incidents here given are about all for which much authenticity can be claimed.

In the neighboring county of Hancock, (until 1848, a part of Brooke County,) there are many traditions and stories of Indian encounters, and it really seems as though there were fewer visits by hostile Indians into the present territory of Brooke County, than either north or south of our lines.

Particular neighborhoods, in point of fact, seem to have been favored by the Indians and exempted by them from hostilities. It is related that no murders or depredations were ever committed in a certain neighborhood in the eastern part of Ohio County and it is pretty certain that not many happened on the eastern side of Brooke, until we reach the region on the head waters of Cross Creek and thence northward on Harmon's and King's Creeks. Some attributed this to favoritism. This region was peopled, says the account, by Presbyterians of the Scotch-Irish stock, who located there to secure homes for themselves and their children and with the high sense of justice, characteristic of them, they refused to aid or countenance any aggressions against the Indians. There were no scouts or Indian fighters among them, and none of the lawless class. They acted strictly on the defensive. From the light that has since been thrown upon the character of Simon Girty, it appears that they were unknowingly indebted to him for their exemption from Indian troubles; notwithstanding that, they always considered Girty to be their worst enemy. Girty, it is very certain, was well acquainted with the character of the settlements. "If it was an accident, says the compiler of the History of the Panhandle, it was very singular, that hostile Indians continued to pass on their raids through a settlement for twenty years without ever striking it a single blow, whilst they committed murders

around it." Further north, the history becomes more sanguinary. The massacre of Logan's family, or a part of it, occurred in the upper end of Hancock, at Baker's block-house. Adam Poe and Big Foot had their terrible encounter not far from the same place, mouth of Tomlinson's Run.

William Rodgers was killed by the Indians at another point, but a few miles distant, in the woods, in 1796. Thomas Campbell and child were killed in 1782 on King's Creek in their cabin, and his wife was shot at; Wm. Langfitt and a companion were waylaid, about 1790, on their way from King's Creek to Hookstown, his companion named Garren, was never heard of afterwards and Langfitt received three balls through his left lung and had his arm broken, but recovered and lived to be 96 years old. This occurred about four miles from Frankfort Springs. An old man named Anderson was shot about this time while digging sand nearly opposite and north of Steubenville and killed; his companion, a boy of 16, making his escape across the river with a gang of yelling Indians in pursuit. Thomas Edgington was captured by the Indians in the vicinity of Holiday's Cove and lived for some time among the Indians. Edgington gives an interesting account of the manners and customs at their homes. Among his Indian acquaintances, was one of the brothers of Big Foot, who escaped wounded from the Poe fight. The slain Indian was not known by that name in his tribe and seems to have been of a character more than ordinarily humane. His death, says Edgington and others, was bitterly and long lamented among his own people. Edgington's account of Indian home life is rather favorable to the Indians.



## CHAPTER IV.

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### BLOCK HOUSES.

**B**EFORE dropping the Indian subject, something more may be said in regard to the Forts as they were called in those days. First, it may be premised, that for reasons of strategy the settlers were chary of the water courses and low grounds whether in locating their roads or their residences. The former, if it could be done, always followed the ridges instead of valleys; and their clearings were preferably on the hill tops and slopes instead of on the richer bottoms—the cabin, as a general thing, near and above a spring of water, which determined the location. Generally speaking, their improvements were located well back from the river. At convenient intervals on their most traveled routes and at points accessible to as many people as possible, they located their strongholds for defence and protection in case of danger and for convenience in traveling back and forth.

These forts in some cases were recognized by the authorities and were fitted out at the public expense, but much oftener, they appear to have been private property.

The post at Fort Henry and most probably at Holidays Cove, was of the former class. Of which ever class, they are described as consisting of one or more log houses, substantially built, with port holes for use in firing, of capacity to shelter several families and of strength to resist back woods assaults. These buildings, possibly half a dozen or so together, were surrounded with a stockade of logs set endwise

into the ground enclosing sufficient space to contain the cattle, horses, hogs, &c., of the neighborhood, which would otherwise be killed or driven off, in case of attack.

Wheeling Creek, Short Creek and Buffalo, were noted Indian trails in those days. The mouth of Big Wheeling was early an important outpost, but so far as history has it, the mouth of Buffalo seems to have been regarded as of little importance, as a strategic point. There was a trading stand there, known as "Wells," as far back as 1780 and possibly it was fortified; but we read much more about Fort Van Metre and Rice's Fort, some miles back on the hills, than we do of any fort on the bottom where Wellsburg now stands. Van Metre was a convenient stopping place for travelers by either of the creek routes, and proceeding on in the direction of Holiday's Cove they struck successively Rice's Fort, Doddridge's, McGuire's, Cox's and others at convenient distances apart.

Van Metre's Fort was about three miles southwest of West Liberty; Rice's was on the Dutch fork of Buffalo, in Pennsylvania, on the west bank of the stream, in sight of what is now Bird's mill. The land was long owned by the De Frances. There was a block-house on Colonel Alex. Campbell's land, near where the pike crosses the creek, known as Ramsey's, and there was Doddridge's Fort on the hill overlooking the bottom at Charlestown; Cox's was on the bottom just north of the town site; McGuire's was on what is now the Devinney farm, north of Cross Creek, while at Holiday's Cove was a considerable settlement of whites at a very early day. The sites of these ancient block-houses are almost obliterated, though it is said that Van Metre, Rice's and McGuire's can be identified by relics left.

A block-house of some importance stood at Beech Bottom very near where is yet an Indian mound, as early as 1772; Cox's stood on the river bank about a mile above the mouth of Buffalo but the site was a long time ago washed away by the river and the town boys for many a year picked up buttons, trinkets, tools and small pieces of money on the beach. All traces of the establishment were gone half a century ago. The road, however, then ran along the river bank.

By orders from a council of war, held at Fort Pitt, on the 24th of March, 1777, twenty-five men were ordered to be sent to the following places: "Logstown, Holiday's Cove and Cox's." This latter, it is taken for granted, was the block-house referred to, but no subsequent

mention seems to be anywhere made, of Cox's Fort. The Cox family settled in the immediate vicinity.

In 1790, according to Patrick Gass, who was here at that date, a young man of 19, the bottom above the mouth of Buffalo was a narrow ridge along the river, and back of it, next the hill, was a morass, overgrown with wild plum trees and bushes. On this narrow ridge, answering to our present Main street, Indian bones and relics are frequently dug up and it appears to have been a place at some day of very general Indian resort. There were very few signs of occupation, however, beyond as a trading post, at that date on the site of the present town.

## CHAPTER V.

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### THE PEACE ERA.

**W**E have now reached what may be fairly considered the close of the first era in the settlement of our section when the white man has secured undisputed possession of the land and nothing intervenes to prevent him, in the most rapid way, from developing its resources. The torch of war, lit in the back woods of America in the skirmish at Great Meadows or Fort Necessity, in 1754, that blazed out afterwards in a conflagration that lasted until the American colonies were freed not only from French but from British domination; and that convulsed all Europe to its centre; after a full half century of continuous warfare, flickered and died out, as to us, in the final struggle on the waters of the Maumee. Wayne's fight in August, 1794, ended all our local Indian troubles. In the summer of 1795, says the history of Wayne's expedition, "the Indians, cowed by their defeat and alarmed by the withdrawal of the British from the frontier posts, met Gen. Wayne at his camp on the Miami and entered into a treaty with the United States by which they ceded all the eastern and southern parts of Ohio to the whites and withdrew further westward.

For years afterwards occasional Indians, male and female, would straggle into the settlements to barter their peltries and game and thus obtain supplies of various sorts; and as late as 1825 or later, full and half blood Indians, were occasionally to be seen on the streets of

Wellsburg but very different in spirit and aspect from the red men of our fighting era. Whisky did its work on a shiftless people; living without ambition and without aim further than to supply their natural wants, depressed in spirits, pride gone, lounging in rags and poverty, and accepting any pittance, the fire water was their medicine and bane. It started again the wild blood coursing in their veins and revived the memories that were fast passing away; but it humiliated and degraded them into vagabonds. Bitter memories they doubtless were, but even the clouded intellect of the besotted Indian saw that they were hopeless, and he resigned himself to his fate with the stolid philosophy of his race. It mattered not to him whether the end came by the bullet, by disease, by starvation or by exposure, he took little measures to avert it, cared little for his life or comfort, and thus moodily and silently, one by one, they passed away forever—no one knows when the last one died—from the valley of the beautiful river.

The hives on the waters of the lake, from which the predatory red men occasionally issued, singly, in couples and in swarms and found their way across, to harrass the settlers even to the base of the Alleghenies, having been broken up by Wayne's decisive and terrible beating, the Indian was no longer an element in our development. This pressure removed by their permanent removal the immigration which had come almost to a standstill, during the ten or twelve years preceding, started up afresh and poured into the upper valley of the Ohio and across the stream at a hundred points. In the ten years following 1795, the increase in population in this section rivalled, if it did not proportionably excel, considering the relative resources of the bases, then and afterwards, the subsequent settlements of any of our Western States. Fort Pitt, from an insignificant border post, had taken on city pretensions and had already engaged in the manufacture of iron and glass; Wheeling, the whilom stockade Fort Henry, had started up in sturdy though infant rivalry; Wells' block-house had been christened Charlestown and, says Isaiah Roberts, who was here in 1804, contained no less than nine taverns, which, lest the size of the place be misapprehended, he says was one for every other house in the town, Fort Steuben, on the other side, was laid out as a town and the great State of Ohio itself had taken its place in the federal sisterhood.

Ohio was admitted February, 1802. At that time her total population was only 70,000 souls as stated; and we are told that of these 20,000



came in during one year. The increase on this side of the river was probably in fair proportion, though we have very little reliable data, bearing on the point.

A very large proportion of this rush of emigration, came by way of the old military roads from Fort Cumberland, westward, most of it taking the river at Pittsburg for points more to the southward; but a very large emigration diverged, and crossing the Monongahela at Redstone, reached the Ohio at Wheeling, Charlestown and other points, thus saving 80 to 100 miles of bad navigation in low water, by a land journey of about half the distance.

Even as late as 1810-15, women rode across the mountains on horse-back, and an old lady tells us a story of a bridal trip from Philadelphia to Louisville; in the saddle to the Ohio at Charlestown, thence down the Ohio by batteau. The most prominent incident that lingered in her memory for the sixty odd years was the ducking she got when horse and apparel went overboard going aboard the boat at the landing. Luckily she was afoot then but by some mischance she got into the water and damaged her entire Philadelphia outfit of finery. As late as 1834 trips were made to Cumberland in the old-fashioned barouche and it was not until as late as 1845 to 1850 that the road wagons ceased to carry goods from Baltimore and Philadelphia to points on the Ohio. Some of these old high-pooped land schooners are yet seen in Pennsylvania doing menial duty. Old residents speak of the almost continuous string of emigrant wagons winding down the old road, the marks of which are yet seen on the hill side facing the river and extending down to the ferry landing, by way of Liberty street, while the "forty wagons a day" was long the boast at Wheeling. Statistics bearing upon the point are somewhat scarce, but the impression is, that at that date, the Wellsburg crossing was the most frequented of the two. There was, at any rate, from the very first, a rivalry between the two places in this very matter, which increased and made much hard feeling in future days. The evident determination of trade and travel westward by this route early suggested an improved road at the national expense and those interested were not slow to perceive the advantage of securing the crossing. As the matter of this crossing and the events hinging upon it afterwards, formed an important incident in Brooke County history, although a little in advance of our subject chronologically, we shall go some little into detail regarding it.

## CHAPTER VI.

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### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

THE construction of a wagon road from Will's Creek to the Ohio was early an object of solicitude on the part of the Government and people of the country. As far back as 1768, Thos. Walker, Thos. Rutherford, Jas. Wood and Abram Kite, Gent, or any two of them, were authorized and empowered by the Colonial Assembly to lay out a road from the North branch of the Potomac to Fort Pitt and for furtherance of the object, the sum of £200 was appropriated.

On the 26th of March 1806, Congress passed a law providing for the construction of a road from Cumberland to the Ohio, and Thomas Moore of Maryland, Joseph Kerr and Eli Wilson of Ohio, were appointed Commissioners to decide upon a route. The route proposed by them with only one deviation at Uniontown, was approved by President Jefferson in 1808, as far as Brownsville,—the route, from that point to the Ohio, being left undetermined. The point at which the road would strike the Ohio, was considered as of the utmost local importance, and every eligible point on the Ohio, from Pittsburg to below Wheeling, was warmly urging its claims. It was anticipated that a city would at once spring up wherever the crossing was definitely fixed. At this period, dates the jealousy that subsequently existed between Wheeling and Pittsburg; and in a greater or less degree with all the other points on the eastern shore of the river. It became a delicate question for the commissioners to decide, and remarking that, "in this, was to be con-

sulted the wishes of that populous section of Ohio, and the connections with roads leading to St. Louis, under act of 1803," they left the question open. The route from Brownsville, to Wheeling, was afterwards located by another commission, the engineer of whom, was a Mr. Weaver. Operations on the road commenced forthwith and up to 1817, it had cost \$1,800,000, and had moreover in some portions become worn out so as to need extensive repairs. The question of abandonment came up. In 1822, President Monroe issued his celebrated Internal Improvement message, in which he argues with consummate ability the general improvement policy of the country, and enlarges upon the propriety of the government carrying out the original compact with the State of Ohio, by continuing the road west of the river Ohio. Three Commissioners, had been appointed in 1817, to locate the western division: and it is at this date that we first read of its Ohio terminus being definitely fixed at Wheeling. Col. Moses Shepherd, was a principal contractor on the road between Wheeling and Cumberland, Messrs. John McClure, Dan'l. Steenrod and others, had contracts more contiguous to the other place. The work was executed promptly and with apparent faithfulness; but subsequently much litigation arose on account of alleged failure to comply with the terms of contracts in executing masonry, &c., which afterwards found its way into Congress in the shape of Bills for the relief of different parties. A large amount of money was expended by the government, and large fortunes were made by some of the contractors out of the proceeds. The road gained great celebrity at the time from its magnificence of design, costly character, and romantic country traversed by the immense trade and travel that passed constantly over it. It became the grand artery of emigration as well as transportation between the East and the West. Forty wagons in a train all magnificently belled and otherwise equipped, might be seen at one time traversing this national highway, loaded with merchandise for the whole country, as far west as St. Louis.

#### CONTROVERSY ABOUT THE CROSSING.

Notwithstanding, however, the immense travel and trade, the tolls were insufficient to keep it in proper repair, and bidding fair to become a burden on the Federal Treasury, a growing disposition was manifested to abandon or rather transfer it to the States it traversed. About the year 1825, it was terribly out of repair, especially that portion of it



between Brownsville and Wheeling; and so desperate had become the condition of the Western division that a change of location was seriously talked of from the Wheeling route to the route via Wellsburg. During the previous long and acrimonious contest for the crossing place, Wellsburg had been the equal and formidable rival of Wheeling, and now when it was reopened, she renewed her rivalry with a desperate zeal. Topographical advantages were confessedly in her favor both as to distance and nature of the ground to be traversed in order to strike the Ohio; but even at that early day and indeed a long time previously, the narrowness of the river had suggested the practicability of a bridge at Wheeling Island, and there were influences also on the Ohio side, that operated strongly in her favor. She was also fortunate in her advocates in Congress. Henry Clay, the reputed father of the internal improvement policy of the government threw in her favor the weight of his influence; and contributed greatly to her success by his zeal and his sarcastic allusions to "Panther Mountain," a high hill two miles to the east of Wellsburg which he came out of his way to explore on one of his journeys to Washington City, purposely to see for himself the comparative merits of the rival routes. He, perhaps, unwittingly, misrepresented the character of the Wellsburg route, the entire 23 miles of which, it has been estimated since, would have cost less than the two miles nearest Wheeling, of the route as adopted. But superior management triumphed and the original location at Wheeling was confirmed. When afterwards, Henry Clay became a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Gen. Jackson in 1832, he was remembered by the adherents of the respective routes. Ohio county went for him with the greatest unanimity; while in Brooke, he only received one vote, that of Prov. Mounts, an eccentric, hair brained individual, whose solitary vote was for a long time a subject of amusement among his neighbors and acquaintances. The fact coming to the ears of Mr. Clay, elicited from him a humorous and good natured remark. Harry of the West was defeated; but the impress of this local controversy remained not only upon the neighborly relations of the parties but upon their political complexion. Wheeling became thoroughly and persistently Whig; and together with the county of Ohio, firmly devoted to the interests of Mr. Clay; while Wellsburg, and all the vicinity sympathizing with her, became uncompromisingly anti-Clay and Democratic.

## WELLSBURG AND WASHINGTON TURNPIKE.

In this connection it may be well enough to give some history of the Wellsburg and Washington Turnpike, which was originally intended, if not to take the place of that portion of the National road extending from Washington to Wheeling, at least to divert at the former place some portion of the stream of travel in the direction of Wellsburg. It is a contemporary of the Cumberland road, and is one of the very oldest macadamised roads west of the Allegheny mountains. The original charter was passed in 1808. It commences in rather grandiloquent style by reciting that it "is contemplated to build a continuous highway from the city of Philadelphia and from the Potomac river to Charlestown, to intersect the Federal highway from the Potomac to the Ohio, at some point between Washington and Brownsville, Pa. Books of subscription were authorized to be opened and Col. James Marshall, Oliver Brown, M. Congleton, Jno. Connell, N. P. Tillinghast and James Perry were named commissioners. The capital stock was to be \$15,000, divided into shares of \$50 each, and it was specially provided, that all excess of profit over 15 per cent. was to be applied as a sinking fund for paying back the stock of the road. Nothing, however, appears to have been done under the charter until about the time when the National road had come into such bad repute for the want of repairs, that there was a prospect of its abandonment from Washington to Wheeling. The possibility of the Wellsburg route being adopted in that case encouraged again the corporators to open their books. Col. James Marshall, a man of great enterprise and public spirit, appears to have been particularly active. About the year 1825 stock was subscribed and the route surveyed, and the road actually put under contract. Considerable work was done on it, but public opinion was too strongly in favor of the Wheeling route; the Pennsylvanians failed to second the efforts of their Virginia neighbors and on the event of the road being finally confirmed to Wheeling as stated above, the project was almost abandoned in despair. The road languished for some years afterwards, but was gradually put into good condition and although the original design was a failure, and the 15 per cent. profit was never realized, still it has been of incalculable benefit in opening up the section of country it traverses and affording a convenient outlet to the river for the western half of Washington county.

Henry Clay was burned in effigy at Wellsburg, which, says Dan Rice, the showman in his recent lectures, (1881) was a very mean way of showing their disapprobation. Old Dan in those days (1832) favored this region as his residence and figured as a rider in the Beech Bottom races, as he says in his lecture, and thereby not improbably got some of his circus ambition.

The present turnpike diverged from the old road, one mile from Wellsburg, at what was then the Tiernan or M'Mahon place, leaving the latter, to follow the ridge past Doddridge's block-house, &c., and at a very steep grade down, and along the face of the hill, striking High street at its lower extremity, about opposite the present Glass-works.

### THE BETHANY TURNPIKE.

The next thoroughfare in public importance is the Wellsburg and Bethany turnpike, connecting with the Wheeling, West Liberty and Bethany turnpike, six miles east of Wellsburg. It is rather a modern improvement, having been engineered and graded in 1850, and macadamised in sections at different periods thereafter until a very late period. The convenience of Bethany College had much to do with the origin of the road, though owing to the many windings of Buffalo and the difficulties about crossing, the necessity for an improvement was apparent and acknowledged at Wellsburg and all along the route. A company was incorporated at about the period mentioned, money raised, and the road put under contract. Peter Curran, who died in the spring of 1861, took a great interest in the work and to his efforts and perseverance the public is largely indebted for its construction. For its length, it was rather costly and difficult to make. The creek was bridged four times in as many miles with substantial structures, and the ridges twice tunneled, (not, however, by the turnpike company,) and in the neighborhood of Bethany a troublesome and expensive narrows was encountered that bore hard on the patience of the contractors and the purse of the company. The road, however, was graded and straightened and with the exception of one hill is almost as level as though made on river bottom and passes through a country of picturesque beauty that excites the admiration of all traversing it.

The monies of the company have been insufficient to keep the road with its expensive bridges and tunnels in proper repair, and the county

has been called upon to assist, and on occasion has contributed liberally to keep up repairs and make improvements. It is a toll road and kept up by tolls so far as the tolls suffice. There are many fine improvements along the road and it has aided materially in the development of that section of the county.

#### TURNPIKE TO STEUBENVILLE.

A considerable appropriation of public money was made about 1850 for macadamising the road from Wellsburg to opposite Steubenville. The money was expended in grading and subsequently the ground was occupied by the railroad track.

## CHAPTER VII.

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### THE PAN-HANDLE.

**G**EOGRAPHICALLY, the shape on the map of our and the contiguous counties of West Virginia, making what was fantastically called the Panhandle of Virginia, is a matter of some interest as to how it came about, concerning which, there has been a good deal of research and some disputation. Like all other matters of a similar nature occurring at an early day in the development of a country, it was brought about by successive steps, slowly, almost unwittingly; and those figuring in it, do not seem to have attached much, if any importance to the shape in which their business would throw the territory in question and they kept very little record of it, beyond the mere journal of the surveys and business connected therewith. It is hardly probable that the idea of the odd shape of the promontory, thus thrust up between two great States and its inconveniences, ever occurred to the matter of fact commissioners and surveyors. Their work, the famous Masons & Dixons line, fixing the bounds of slave and free territory in the United States became, about 1820, one of the greatest national or rather sectional notoriety. Its political significance only expired with the war of the rebellion and the extirpation of slavery. Our little Panhandle was only an incident of the grand line, but a knowledge of the latter is necessary in order to comprehend the reasons for the former.



## MASONS AND DIXON'S LINE.

A few years ago, Mr. James Veech, of Pittsburg, published an exhaustive account of the establishment of this line to which the reader is referred for details.

Disputes seems to have commenced between Virginia and Pennsylvania in regard to their boundary lines, west and south, about the year 1752, in colonial times. They were caused by discrepancies, largely, in the several charters granted by the different English sovereigns though other elements also entered into them. The original Ohio Company organized under Virginia auspices assumed from the grant of King James I, that the entire region lying on the waters of the Ohio and all westward belonged to Virginia, while the Penns and their assignees, were equally positive that under a grant from Charles the II, their title covered the country lying north of a certain point on the Delaware river. There seems to have been a common agreement as to this point and it was settled upon without difficulty as to the starting point of the expedition to locate the line westward definitely. What was simply a dispute, had in the meantime, however, grown into a controversy more or less heated, and although various attempts appear to have been made to locate the boundary, it was not actually completed until after the close of the revolutionary war. A due west line, it was agreed, starting from the circle as mentioned in the charter to Penn, and yet forming part of the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Delaware, should be run for five degrees of longitude, to constitute the southern boundary of Pennsylvania. The contracting parties to this agreement of 1760, were Lord Baltimore, of Maryland, Thomas Richard Penn, of Pennsylvania, and the representative of the "three lower counties," and it is set forth with sufficient distinctness that the line was to be run five degrees of longitude west, "with all fairness, candor and despatch; marking said line with stones and posts on both sides and to be completed on or before the 25th day of December, 1763, so that no disputes may hereafter arise concerning the same."

The commissioners proceeded to carry out their instructions, employed surveyors, and, says Mr. Veech, spent three years in finding the precise bearing of the western line of Delaware, so as to make it a tangent to the circle at the end of a twelve mile radius. The

instruments and appliances used by them seem to have been merely those commonly used by surveyors. The proprietors living in or near London, grew weary of this slow progress, which, perhaps, they set down to the incompetency of the surveyors, and superseded them by appointees of their own in the old country, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, of London, who were sent over in 1763 to carry out the agreement of three years previous. They had the most approved instruments and every appliance to ensure accuracy, and after fully verifying the proceedings of their predecessors, announced, that adopting their predecessors tangent point, they could not make "the line pass one inch to the eastward or the westward." Accordingly they located the point of departure, set a stone to mark it in a deep ravine and proceeded to run their line due westward.

They started in June 1765. "If to extend this parallel, says Mr. Veech, did not require so great skill as did the nice adjustments of other lines and instruments, it summoned its performers to greater endurance."

Early in 1768 they were on the top of the Little Allegheny Mountains, the first west of Will's Creek, one hundred and sixty miles from the beginning. Here they encountered opposition from the Indians. These latter were suspicious and threatened the surveyors with death. They forbade any further advance into what they claimed as their territory and they had to be obeyed. To obtain the consent of the chiefs of the six nations, some diplomacy was requisite, but in June 1767, consent was not only obtained, but an escort of fourteen warriors with an interpreter and chief, deputed by the Iroquois Council met the surveyors at the summit of the great Alleghenies to escort them down into the valley of the Ohio.

They reached the western limit of Maryland, "the meridian of the first fountain of the Potomac," and why they did not stop there is a mystery for there their functions, says our author, terminated. Virginia in this agreement does not seem to have had a representation, but it is intimated that the surveyors had instructions in regard to her interests in the boundary matter. At any rate they passed by the corner claimed by Lord Baltimore and probably marking it, kept on, resolved to see where Penn's five degrees of longitude west from the Delaware would take them to. The Indians objected and threatened and deserted but the engineers pushed on, until they came to where the



line crossed the "warrior branch of the old Catawba war-path, at the second crossing of Dunkard's creek, a little west of Mount Morris, in Green County, Pa.," and there they were peremptorily told by their Indian escort, "that they were instructed by their chiefs in council not to let the line be run westward of that point." The surveyors took the hint and stopped ; and there at Dunkard's creek, the survey stood for fifteen years.

#### CORRECTNESS OF THE SURVEYS.

The measurements made by these surveyors as tested subsequently, have been found to be very nearly correct. The width of a degree of longitude varies according to the latitude it traverses, expanding toward the Equator and contracting toward the poles. In the latitude of this line, Messrs. Mason & Dixon computed the width at fifty three miles and one hundred and sixty seven and one tenth perches. They were very precise and very correct and not improbably from this precision and correctness resulted the Panhandle, for it seems to have been the understanding that Penn's five degrees of west longitude should have taken him to the river Ohio, which it did not. On their data and measurements, they consequently made Penn's five degrees from the point on the Delaware to be 267 miles, and 195 1-16 perches ; to their stopping place on the Dunkard 244 miles 113 perches 7 feet and 3 inches. Hence they left, as they computed it, twenty three miles and eighty three perches to make out Penn's complement. It was subsequently ascertained that this was about a mile and a half too much as the surveyors in 1784 made it 266 miles 99 perches and a fraction.

The matter stood thus undetermined. Toward the end of the revolutionary war, the business of finishing the survey and finally establishing this and other disputed boundary lines was resumed. For this purpose, George Byran, Rev. Dr. John Ewing and David Rittenhouse on the part of Pennsylvania and Dr. James Madison, late Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia, and Robert Andrews on the part of Virginia, were appointed commissioners, in 1779. They met at Baltimore on the 31st of August and in 1780 entered upon the business by continuing according to agreement, Mason's and Dixon's line westward the proper distance and thence at right angles northward. But pending operations the surveyors were once more compelled to suspend, owing to the hostility of the Shawnees and other tribes, who con-

sidering themselves over reached by the whites in a treaty of that year, threatened to kill any surveyors whom they might find.

The line was run out the five degrees west to a point, latitude 39 degrees, 40 minutes, longitude 80 degrees 30 minutes, west from Greenwich, where in the district of Liberty, Marshal County, is the south east corner of the Panhandle, the B. & O. railroad on the West Virginia side missing the angle, by the distance of less than a mile, and the distance to the Ohio river, roundly stated, eighteen miles.

Thence turning northward it was continued to the intersection with the Ohio river. Fortunately for the conformation of the district, at this point, the river runs for say five miles due westward before making its final great incline toward the south and south west, thus making the extreme upper end of Hancock as wide or wider than any part of Brooke.

### THE LANDMARKS.

After locating the line to the crossing of the Ohio, the surveyors deterred by Indian demonstrations, desisted, and it was not until long after, that it was protracted to Lake Erie and established as the boundary between Pennsylvania and Ohio. The blazings, monuments and other marks made by these and preceding surveyors were plainly visible for many years on the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia and were plainly perceptible on the hill side facing the river near Line Islands, a few years ago and probably are to be seen yet from passing boats. The length of the Panhandle is within a fraction of sixty miles, its width varying from eighteen at the base, to six for a space of say twelve miles from Freeman's Landing to Wellsburg, expanding to the southwest from the latter point to a width of eighteen and toward the north west from the former to a width of nearly nine at Yellow creek. The total area is about 600 square miles.

J. C. Gist of Brooke, John J. Chipley of Hardy and Frank J. Hoge of Ohio County were, June 10, 1879, appointed by Gov. Mathews of West Virginia, to verify in conjunction with commissioners from Pennsylvania, the boundary line, restore monuments, etc., but (1882) a final report has not been made.

Mr. Veech very justly observes, touching the work of these former commissioners, that they undertook the task from an anxious desire to

gratify the astronomical world in the performance of a problem that had never yet been attempted in any country and to save the State of Pennsylvania from the chance of losing many hundreds of thousands of acres secured to her by the agreement at Baltimore. To solve the novel problem (of the accuracy of the instrumental surveys) two of the artists<sup>s</sup> of each State provided with the proper astronomical instruments and a chronometer, repaired to Wilmington, Delaware, where, nearly on the line they erected an observatory. Others in like manner furnished with commissary, soldiery and servants as well as instruments proceeded to the west end of the temporary line, near to which on one of the highest of the Fish Creek hills, they also erected a rude observatory. At these stations each party during six long weeks of days and nights, preceding the Autumnal equinox of 1784 continued to make observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's moons and the other celestial phenomena for the purpose of determining their respective longitude and latitude and adjusting their time-pieces. This done, two of each party came together; found their stations were just 20 minutes  $\frac{1}{4}$  second apart. Making all necessary allowances and accurate calculations from their data, astronomical and otherwise, and knowing that twenty minutes of time were equal to five degrees of longitude they fixed accurately the south west corner of the State of Pennsylvania and set up a square, unlettered white oak post and around it, they heaped a pile of stones.

#### FINAL REPORTS.

The commissioners made their report to the respective States on the 23d of December, 1784, and that of the Virginians was received and ratified by the Legislature on the 8th of October, 1785, and this may be considered the commencement of the legalized existence of what is known as the Panhandle.

Previous to this, Ohio County had been formed from Yo-ho-gania, by the line of Cross Creek, and says the record, on the settlement of the boundary question, in 1789, that portion of Yo-ho-gania County lying north of this creek, was added to Ohio, being too small for a separate county, and the county of Yo-ho-gania became, thereupon, extinct. Hancock, then, and so much of Brooke as lies north of Cross Creek, was the last of the ancient Yo-ho-gania.

When the State of Ohio was established in 1802, the Panhandle first

showed its beautiful proportions on the map of the United States. A long and bitter dispute was happily settled by mutual concession, to be only casually disturbed during the railroad era of 1854 and also during the rebellion, by a slight movement toward annexation to Pennsylvania. It gave, what perhaps few of the people interested, expected, not only Pittsburg and its environs and Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties; but all Washington, Fayette and Green, to Pennsylvania. The Virginians, in the event, undoubtedly had the worst of the bargain, though at the time, they did not foresee the result, or anticipate so much liberality in future legislation.

### ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

After the boundary question became satisfactorily settled, the small strip of land running up between the Pennsylvania line and the Ohio, settled up more rapidly than any other portion of Northwestern Virginia. Having had the public eye directed to it by the many disputes, it attracted the more attention, and figures extensively, at an early day, in Legislative annals. From its peculiar shape on the map, it received the name, in Legislative debate, of the Panhandle, given it by John McMillen, delegate from Brooke, to match the Accomac projection, which he dubbed the Spoonhandle. The Virginians were a little sore when they made the discovery that they were overreached by the Pennsylvanians in the bargain; but were consoled by George Mason with the reflection that the narrow strip left them, would serve the purpose of sentinel and protect the body of the State from any invasion of its territory or institutions. However it may be as regards the interests of the State, the connection of the Panhandle country in its detached condition has not been of any material advantage to the section itself, but rendered it liable to all the odium among citizens of the free States that attached to slavery; and at the same time, rendered it impracticable for the inhabitants to avail themselves of many of the advantages of that institution. Not only that, but being so isolated, it had little in common with the balance of the State; and its inhabitants could not expect to receive a proportionate share of advantage from the system of public improvements for which the State had made such lavish expenditures. Nevertheless, unless of very late years, the people of the Panhandle were not behind any of their fellow citizens in regard



and attachment to the institutions and laws of the old dominion; nor did they ever show any deficiency in the article of State pride, that so pre-eminently distinguishes the Virginian, wherever and however he may be located.

### THE SHORT CREEK COUNTRY.

On the first development of the Panhandle, it constituted a portion of the extensive county of Ohio, which dates back to before the revolution, and reached territorially to an indefinite extent. On the waters of Short Creek, celebrated from the earliest period for the exceeding richness of the soil, was located the seat of justice for this immense territory. It was called West Liberty, and here on the 16th of January, 1776, was held the first Court for Ohio County, and perhaps the first civil Court ever held in the valley of the Mississippi. A Court House and jail were ordered in the following spring, and among the attorneys practicing are the names of Philip Pendleton and George Brent in 1778. The town was incorporated November 29th, 1786. At the organization of the present county of Brooke in 1797, at which period the seat of justice for Ohio County, was removed to Wheeling, and at about which time the county records were burned, West Liberty was quite a metropolis, and was the scene of many a hard fought battle with forensic as well as physical weapons.

The state of society generally, in this section eighty years ago, was very similar to that which now prevails upon the outskirts of our newly settled States; with perhaps the exception of containing a larger infusion of the fighting element than in these latter, owing to the almost continual conflicts of the settlers, first with the French and Indians, and finally with the British during the war of the revolution; for it must be borne in mind, that the men of whom we treat, were the contemporaries of Morgan, Campbell and Lewis, of King's Mountain, and Point Pleasant; and many of them held commissions under the sign manual of Washington himself, or had borne arms in the "brave old continentals."

The old settlers of this section were largely Marylanders, Virginians, and North Carolinians; and naturally introduced into their new settlements, the manners and customs of the hospitable and never over industrious sections from whence they came.

The different settlements appear to have been made by people from

neighboring localities, the ties of friendship and kindred, with apprehensions of danger, inclining them to set their stakes in close communities. A squad of Marylanders would settle here, a company of Virginians there, while in another section a detachment of Germans or Scotch; and to this day, these localities are distinctly marked by peculiarities of names, manners and modes of speech. The Short Creek country about West Liberty, early attracted settlement by its fabulous fertility, and was appropriated by horse-racing, fox-hunting, jolly Marylanders and Virginians—some of them, men of education and refinement, and early given to hospitality, good living, fun and intermarriage. Farther north, the Scotch and Irish element began to predominate, though the prevailing type continued Virginian. It is, however, said that the genuine 'Short Creeker' never did fully recognize his fellow citizen of the "White Oaks" region, but held him in a manner, outside the sporting pale. Among the original settlers of Ohio County, may be named Jas. Caldwell, George McColloch, Benj. Briggs, And. Woods, John Boggs, Joseph Tomlinson, Ebenezer Zane, Moses Chapline, John McColloch, Solomon Hedges, John Williamson, David Shepherd, Archibald Woods, Z. Sprigg, Alexander Mitchell, &c., whose names appear prominently on the record; while in 1787, several patents were located in Brooke, or Yohogania, by Dorsey Pentecost, Moses Decker, Peter Cox, Benjamin Wells, John Van Meter, Benj. Johnson Jr., who was a surveyor, and located 7000 acres in 1785, Wm. McMahon, who appropriated the hills lying back of Wellsburg, in 1786, Hezekiah Hyatt, Lawrence Van Buskirk, John Beck, and Gabriel Greathouse, besides many others whose names do not figure so prominently. These appear to have constituted the advance guard of pioneers, for after their arrival, there was a cessation of entries, until 1795, when it again commenced in redoubled numbers. Among this latter irruption we find prominently the names of Thomas Cook, Nathaniel Fleming, Jas. Darrah, Wm. McClane, Benj. Reed, and others.

Under the operation of the very liberal Virginia laws regulating claims to unappropriated lands, the good land of the country was rapidly taken up, and generally in large bodies, by the parties named above, and their contemporaries—a large proportion of it on speculation, to be sold at an advance or held until forfeited for non-payment of taxes; but much of it for actual settlement. It is singular and

significant of the characteristics of our institutions, to observe how small a proportion of the land now remains in the hands of the descendants of the original proprietors. A large proportion of it changed hands, during the first twenty years; and although the names sound familiar enough, it will be found on examination that but few of the present actual landholders of the Panhandle, are represented in the family names above recorded. In the mutations of circumstances, many who were then at the top of the wheel, have revolved downward; and while others, who were of minor pretensions then, now occupy situations that enable them to look down upon others again, who at the next revolution may occupy their places. So it goes.

The easy character of the warrants, carelessness in locations, and the liability to be sold for taxes and purchased by speculators, caused a great deal of litigation in early times; and the land suits of that day were a perfect harvest to the attorneys, many of whom prospered and grew fat by nurturing and encouraging a litigious spirit among the settlers.



## CHAPTER VIII.

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### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

THE seeker after information pertaining to the material development of this county in early days, has a field rich enough in which to push his explorations, but woefully wanting in landmarks or previous cultivators. The material is undoubtedly there, like the elements of fertility in the virgin soil, but he who first runs the plough through it, must do it in faith, for returns are slow and hard of coming. The grains of interest that the harvest yields are scattered few and wide apart over a wide territory and even when gathered they must be carefully winnowed to sift them from the chaff, the real from the fictitious, the true from the false, what is worthy of preservation from what is merely temporary and trivial. Happy indeed, is he, after the harvest is bound up, if it do not contain weeds enough in the shape of unavoidable errors to spoil the crop.

### THE WHISKY BUSINESS.

As this country became settled, the necessity for diversity of employment forced itself upon the inhabitants; and this at a very early day developed a spirit of enterprise in the trading and manufacturing line. Distilling grain into whisky and milling were among the first industries that came into importance in the new country. There was a large demand for the product of the distillery, as well as of the grist mill in the Louisiana country as it was denominated, which it will be

borne in mind was settled and well populated by the French and Spanish, long before the white man had even a lodgement on the Upper Ohio. The former could raise sugar and other semi-tropical produce, while the latter could raise corn and wheat; both needed reciprocally the product of the other; the one section supplemented the other. On this most natural basis, trade mutually advantageous, sprung up.

### STILL HOUSES.

The Upper Ohio abounded in corn and rye and to make this corn and rye at the same time portable and profitable, still-houses, as they were called, sprung up thickly all over the country, until there was hardly a spring but what had its still-house, and hardly a running brook but had several along its banks. Generally, the apparatus was of small capacity, sufficient, for instance, to manufacture into crude liquor or high wines, the produce of the farm it belonged to; but in other cases, they were more elaborate and of capacity to rectify the crude liquor of several others and turn out many barrels of finished liquor per day. Within three miles of Wellsburg at this day, the sites and sometimes the ruins of not less than a dozen such establishments can be pointed out, though they have been disused for many a long day, most of them for over half a century, and their uses and ownership are almost forgotten. On Panther Run, a small stream a mile back from town, in a distance of two miles from its mouth, are the relics of three rather large distilleries, built of stone and yet standing, though of course dismantled long ago, and turned to other uses. The distillery was usually built in connection with grist mills and worked together, at least the class of larger ones, and the mash tub and worm were considered about as essential to business as were the hopper and mill stone. The refuse of the mill was profitably worked up into whisky, and the refuse of distillation again was further economized by being fed to hogs, a large number of which was usually kept and fattened at the larger establishments and turned into an article of indifferent pork. Of late years, an odium attached to the whisky making business; but at the period of which we treat and up to 1825 or 30, it was considered fully as respectable as any other, and the best citizens, in fact all who were able to, engaged in it, without any thought of opprobrium. It was, indeed, deemed both a necessary and

legitimate business. There was neither home nor foreign market for rye or corn, both of which were common and sure crops. The grain would not bear packing across the mountains, and in early days there was no other market open for them, except the Southern, and the route to this was long and dangerous and when reached, it was located in a foreign State. There was a necessity for them, that their produce should be put in a concentrated form. A horse, it was stated, could only carry four bushels of corn, but he could carry the product of twenty-four bushels when converted into high wines, which found a market east of the mountains, and could be used in purchase of salt, goods, &c. The settlers calculated largely on the New Orleans market when it should once be finally opened to them, but in the meantime, they had to depend largely on this packing by horseback for getting their commodity into a paying market. When once there, it was always saleable and brought ready cash. Without some such a market, their grain, beyond what they needed for mere subsistence, was next to valueless.

### WHISKY INSURRECTION.

The cash or barter price for a bushel of wheat was often as low as  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and the price of other grains was in like proportion. In the memory of people now living, flour sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel. In this condition of monetary affairs, the manufacture of whisky seemed to be their only chance, and our forefathers are not to be severely judged if they not only engaged largely in it, but even if they had sympathized largely with their Pennsylvania brethren when these latter revolted against the Federal Government for undertaking to impose and collect an excise tax from their favorite staple. They looked upon it as a wanton imposition.

The whisky insurrection which assumed such formidable dimensions about 1796, as to impel President Washington to send an army of 15,000 militia into Western Pennsylvania to suppress it, never took an overt form in Virginia, notwithstanding the fact that the grievances complained of, bore equally hard on one side of the line as on the other.

### CAUSES OF COMPLAINT.

The main source of complaint was an act of Congress, dated March 3d, 1791, imposing a tax of from ten to twenty cents upon every

gallon of domestic distilled spirits, and in connection therewith a tax upon the stills with which it was manufactured." The people of Western Pennsylvania, and they are not alone in that, were constitutionally averse to direct taxes in any shape, and had frequently so expressed themselves, and when Congress enacted this law taxing the only means they had, in their view, for obtaining more than a bare subsistence from their farms, they rebelled. They regarded the visits of the inspectors to pry into their business, to gauge their barrels for them, brand their packages and note it all in his book, as insulting in the highest degree; and when the law imposed the onerous condition "that the tax was to be paid in cash, before the liquor could be removed from the distillery," their indignation boiled over. A writer upon events at that day, says:

"Often the stills were set up in the cellar of the house where the family resided, or in some contiguous out-house, the same spring supplying the milk house and the worm tub; and the kegs and barrels stood away under the porch, in a cave or in the spring house, with the cider and vinegar or cream crocks as convenience demanded. To have a gauger smelling and spiering around among these with his rod and note book, was rather more than a Scotch-Irish woman could stand whether by day or night."

The disaffection in the western counties of Pennsylvania assumed the proportion of a revolt, the officers of the Government were resisted, insulted, maltreated and in more than one instance fire arms were used with fatal effect; the temper of the people was decidedly bad and the trouble was growing into dangerous, wide spread rebellion, when by a timely display of force on the part of the Government, the revolt was abandoned, the insurgents dispersed, and by a happy display of moderation, peace was restored.

### DISSOLVING THE UNION.

The insurgents had at one time a wild project of dissolving the Union. The "West" as they called it, to constitute a separate trans-Mississippi confederacy. This project was entertained by Aaron Burr, and he succeeded in seducing some into it, among them Herman Blannerhasset, who has been immortalized, by the pen of Irving, but the project never came to much beyond trouble for his dupes.

## MARSHAL'S MILL.

Some of those implicated in the disorderly proceedings fled the State and some of them became residents of Virginia. Few of them were ever prosecuted. Among those who came to Virginia was Col. James Marshal, a prominent man in Western Pennsylvania public affairs, and a man of means and enterprise. Being compromised in the whisky disturbances, he crossed the line and locating on Buffalo Creek, engaged extensively, for the day, in the manufacture of woollens. He built the heavy stone dam and the original mill, now known as Briggs', one mile east of Wellsburg and it was operated by him, and after his death, by his sons for many years. Although he seems to have done a considerable business and was one of the foremost men of his day, yet his adventure appears not to have been a success as a matter of profit; and the property long ago passed out of possession of his family. It is still operated, however.

## GEORGE FETTER.

About the year 1807, George Fetter, another man of note of that day, came to Wellsburg and engaged largely in general merchandising, distilling and milling. He came from Oldtown, Maryland, and in conjunction with his brother Daniel, put up and operated a store house and a large warehouse, the latter probably the first of its kind in the town. It was located on the river bank immediately opposite the brick mansion which he built, now owned by the heirs of J. A. Pendleton, in the lower end of the town. The brick house in its day. (1814) was a marvel of magnificence. The firm of G. & D. Fetter did an extensive business in these staples, shipping large quantities to the southern market by flat and keel boats and much eastward by wagon. They were reputed wealthy; at least they handled large sums of money. Their first distillery was located at the Narrows just below the creek, and while engaged in business here they became involved in a heavy law suit with the Government regarding the non-payment of tax on whisky.

## MILL AND DISTILLERY.

Subsequently to this, they put up the large stone building still standing at the mouth of Panther's Run as a grist mill and the rather large distillery connected with it and it was run by them and after Mr.



Fetter's death by J. J. Jacob, who married Fetter's widow and by one of the sons until about the year 1834 or 5. He also located what is understood to be the last original land claim of value in the county. The tract lay on the hills between Panther and Pierce's Run and was of considerable magnitude, since owned partly or wholly, by the heirs of John Brady. Mr. Fetter died at the age of about 50, at Steubenville, in 1817, of consumption, when on his way home from a trip into Ohio undertaken for his health. He left several sons who after reaching their majority located at Louisville, Ky.

#### SETH CLARK.

Seth Clark carried on the milling and distilling business at an early day at the old establishment still standing at the mouth of Cross Creek. He was a son-in-law of Jeremiah Browning, the grandfather of the present Lewis Browning, Esq. and came from Maryland in 1812 in company with the Brownings and first settled at the Ferry long known as Clarks. About 1825, he and Michael Tiernan purchased of the Rogers heirs the mill property at the mouth of Cross Creek. They did a very fair business for the day and shipped their flour to Pittsburg and Philadelphia as well as to the South. In 1820, flour sold as we are advised at \$2 a barrel. Subsequently, Mr. Clark bought out his partner Tiernan, and carried on the mill and distillery until 1832 when the high water upsetting his still tub, he abandoned that branch of the business but continued making flour until about the time of his death which occurred in 1855.

#### RICHARD WAUGH.

Richard Waugh was another man prominently connected with the milling business, though he came much later and after distilling had measureably gone out of date. He was a man of great energy and of indomitable perseverance. He was born in Washington County, Pa., in the year 1797, on the farm adjoining Independence, now owned by James Hanna, where he resided until 1824, at which time he married Eliza, daughter of John Moore. Immediately following his marriage, he removed to this county to the farm on Buffalo Creek, now owned by James Waugh's heirs. John Moore had taken up and patented a 400 acre tract here, under the Virginia act, about the year 1780 and built a frame mill there, about the year 1800, on the east

side of the creek, near where the old saw mill now stands: the mill was built by Adam Wilson, father of James and ——— Applegate, father of Lewis and Joseph. John Moore died about 1815, but before his death he had begun the water tunnel. Richard Waugh, after his marriage, operated the old mill until about 1830, when he completed the tunnel race and began operating the old stone mill. This mill was considered first-class in its day, having two large overshot water wheels, and four run of flour burrs, and a corn burr. On this mill he made as much as 10,000 barrels of flour annually, besides what was called country work, which at that time amounted to very considerable. So great, indeed, was the demand, that he soon thereafter, about 1835, built the upper mill at the second tunnel, which was run almost exclusively on country work, the stone mill doing the merchant work, and both were run whenever there was sufficient water, almost constantly about eight months annually.

Each mill cost from \$6 to \$8,000, and was about fifty to sixty feet square and four stories high, to obtain large storage room for wheat and flour. The old mill books show that for many years the price of wheat in the fall was from  $37\frac{1}{2}$  to 50 cents per bushel, and but rarely during his life was the price higher.

#### FLOUR MARKET—ROADS AND TUNNELS.

Flour was sold from the mill at about \$2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$2.50 per barrel. The greater part was hauled to Wellsburg and from thence shipped in flat boats down the river. For several years he did his own shipping until his business became too large for him to ship himself. The wheat was grown in this and Washington County, and from such distances that it took two days to make the trip, often as many as twenty teams would stay with him over night. At the beginning of his career he saw and appreciated the necessity for improving the roads to facilitate his own trade, and especially because he was a man of great public enterprise. In order to shorten the roads and improve the grade, he first built or dug the lower tunnel and bridged the creek, entirely at his own expense, thereby saving in distance about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from his residence to Wellsburg. This tunnel was finished about 1831. In a year or two after, he made the upper tunnel, thus greatly shortening and improving the road towards Bethany. About the next he built a bridge across the creek at Lewis' mill, and made the cut



through the rocks at the School House, and afterwards built the road around the narrows to Panther's Run, to the Panther Run bridge, (vacated on the construction of the turnpike on the present route,) to avoid two very bad fordings, the one at Meyer's, and the other where the present toll-house is now situated on the W. & B. turnpike. This latter one was often impassable on account of back water from the river. No man before him or since did as much towards opening up roads and bridges in this county. If the Court would not assist him, he did the work himself with his private means.

He was prominently identified with the Presbyterian Church, and it is said of him that in raising the salary for the preacher, all that could be obtained was raised from others, and he paid the balance, usually a very large share.

His manufactory included the making of his own barrels, a very considerable industry. He died in the prime of life, aged 47, in 1844, having in a very short life accomplished as much for the good of the community and the county as any man who has lived in it. The present mill was built by A. M. Buchanan in 1847, and the work and machinery from the other two used in its construction, it cost about \$8000 and has a capacity of about 100 barrels per day.

These men are given as samples of the enterprising men of early days and to give an idea of the importance of the flour and whisky business here 50 to 75 years ago. There were numerous other mills and millers on Harmon's, Cross Creek, Buffalo and Short Creek, but those mentioned appear to have been the leading men in the business, and their establishments the largest.

### WELLSBURG AS A SHIPPING POINT.

Previous to and about 1820, Wellsburg was one of the most noted shipping points on the river, its exports of flour and whisky exceeding those of Wheeling, and ranging well up to those from Pittsburg. But the flouring business fell off, owing partially to natural deterioration of the land by repeated cropping until the production of wheat ran down to ten or twelve bushels per acre. Raising the grain was no longer remunerative and our millers could not compete with those on fresher soils, and one by one the smaller water mills stopped, or did merely a home business until the flour production of the country hardly sufficed for home consumption.

The whisky business felt the pressure before the flour business did and had almost succumbed entirely, by 1836. It is mentioned to the credit of Mr. Waugh who was in his prime just before this period, that although he had admirable facilities, he would not engage in distilling, always saying that it was not a "fair and honorable way of making money."

### TEMPERANCE AGITATION.

About this date, a strong temperance feeling manifested itself in this region and the county papers of the day abounded in long, earnest discussions of the subject. It took a religious turn, and of the main disputants were Dr. Drummond and Robert Nichols, both in favor of temperance but differing as to measures. Their disquisitions read oddly at this day but no doubt combined with other influences to establish and solidify a temperance sentiment. Farmers refused to have grog in their harvest fields which was an innovation on established customs that subjected them to harsh criticism but they gave a few cents per head on the days wages and found their profit in sobriety. The decanter was banished from the side board and it was found that hospitality could be dispensed without the aid of wine or whisky. License and ante-license came into discussion, and license began to be refused.

Gradually temperance seemed to prevail. At least, the fact is, that the distilleries went out of existence, so that by 1845, so far as known, not one was in operation in Brooke County of the scores that existed and prospered twenty years previously.

## CHAPTER IX.

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### SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

**A**T a very early day, certain of the more enterprising farmers and others, pondering over the low prices of grain, foresaw the necessity for diversity of production and employment. Wheat on occasion, sold at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents a bushel, and as late as 1821, flour at \$1.25 a barrel and other produce in proportion. The virgin freshness of the soil had in a measure disappeared, and with low prices and scant production, hard times seemed an insuperable necessity. Even whisky began to be unremunerative. The fat soils of the Miami and of Kentucky furnished corn much cheaper than our hills could produce it; and Cincinnati and Bourbon whisky supplanted the "old Monongahela" manufactured on the banks of Buffalo Creek. The very same or very similar reasons that led the first settlers to making whisky, a few years later, directed attention to raising fine wool—concentration in bulk, ease of handling and ready sale for cash. The native sheep, as they were called, a hardy, long-legged, coarse-wool breed, with speed and endurance equal to a fox hound, and hardiness not much inferior to the deer of the wild woods, answered the purpose in early days, and their fleeces were converted by the aid of the backwoods fullers, hand looms and the busy fingers of the women into garments for the pioneers; but the wool was not of a quality to compete in the market with that produced in the older

settled country or the product with that of the looms, east of the mountains and east of the seas.

The case would be different as they justly concluded, with a finer article of wool and there was no reason why they could not produce it. The whole produce of a large farm could be readily loaded on a wagon and with wool at 75c to \$1.25 a pound, two or three pounds to the sheep, and two or three sheep to the acre, besides the increase, the result was a handsome sum all in a bulk, the whole contrasting seductively with the hard labor, patient waiting, expensive and tedious hauling to mill and distillery of the more bulky commodity, and the often slow and small returns. Among the pioneers in the business, (possibly they are entitled to the honor of being the very pioneers,) were Wells & Dickinson, of Steubenville, the former the founder of the city, and connected by marriage with the George Fetter, of previous pages. These parties, Wells & Dickinson, at an early day, imported Merino and probably Saxony sheep direct from Europe at a heavy expense. They distributed their stock throughout this section, and sold both sheep and wool at high figures. They imported sheep and shepherds, expended a great deal of money, and engaged in woolen manufacturing at Steubenville, largely with the view of establishing a home market for fine wool, but like the run of public benefactors, in the founding of new enterprises, however praiseworthy their efforts, they did not succeed financially. The Pattersons, in Washington County, were prominent in the trade, and Bryant and Mathews, in 1835, advertised and sold at Independence, a flock of 600 Merinos, at an average of \$7 per head. Others were also in the business at that date.

### WOOLEN MANUFACTURING.

The manufacture of fine woolens in this section up to this date, (1882) may be said to have been a failure; though that of the coarser fabrics, jeans, flannels and the like, has been reasonably successful. At one period, forty or fifty years ago, Steubenville had quite a reputation, in this latter line, and for some time, about 1837, it is written that blue jeans was the staple production and the only currency of the town. A large trade was done with the South. The article took the name of Kentucky Jeans. It was largely and ostentatiously worn by protective tariff men of the Henry Clay school

of politics about 1840, as a practical argument in favor of home manufacturers: and boat loads of it were exchanged for sugar, molasses, cotton and other products of the extreme South. The business, however, though it was the foundation of some Steubenville fortunes, seems never to have amounted to much on our side of the river. Some ventures were made in it, at one time or another, but there was never much capital invested, and it seems never to have flourished particularly either at Wellsburg or Wheeling. Col. Marshal, at Marshal's Mill, on Buffalo, did a respectable trade during those times, though he started in advance of the day of jeans, and Miller & Gist, and several others had small establishments at Wellsburg along about 1840. About 1850, a vigorous effort was made to establish an extensive woolen mill at Wellsburg, but the effort failed, though several thousand dollars were subscribed.

The fine wool business or rather the production of wool, however, took a firmer hold among our farmers. The sheep were largely descendants from the importations of Wells & Dickinson, and as early as 1835 and thereabouts, the Atkinsons, Jesse Edgington, T. Hammond, S. Jacob, Bas'l Wells, Bas'l Beall, the Gists, and others had considerable flocks and wool growing, had then became a leading industry.

The western side of Washington County, Pa., Brooke and Ohio Counties in Virginia, and the eastern portion of Jefferson County, Ohio, was the nucleus of the business west of the mountains, as the same region probably is yet. It worked northward into Hancock and southward into Marshal and eastward and westward into the contiguous States until it has, in reality, become the commanding agricultural business of a very large section. Some of our local wool buyers have purchased latterly, on eastern account, as much as 500,000 pounds of wool in a season, representing nearly a quarter million of dollars, and this is but a small proportion of the production of the section.

### DRAWBACKS OF SHEEP RAISING.

In the infancy of the business there were many drawbacks. The sheep were tender, liable to diseases and required shelter and nursing, skilled labor, especially in shearing time, was not abundant and there was a general lack of experience. The demand for fine wool was somewhat capricious and often prices were unsatisfactory. The



country was new and many of the residents had not forgotten their hunter instincts and the numerous hounds and mongrels often committed havoc with the flocks. The foxes depredated on the lambs in the spring. Constant care and attention were required and where this was neglected, mortality among the sheep was the certain consequence and failure and discouragement resulted. There was a prejudice among certain of the population against the business. It had a tendency to get the farming lands into fewer hands and as they claimed, operated against the small farmers and tenants of the larger ones, and also against the mechanics and shop keepers in the towns.

It certainly did not add to the population whatever it did for the material wealth of the county. The log cabins that were strung along the creeks and runs and occupied by an improvident class, depending for their subsistence upon a few weeks work at planting and harvest times, the relics of the hunting and whisky making era, were vacated and left to rot and hundreds of acres roamed over as commons, pasture lands for the poor man's hogs and cattle, were reclaimed by the owners and fenced in, cleared up and soon grassed over as sheep walks. The rifle shooting, turkey raffling, whisky drinking, sheep stealing population moved away and while this was probably an advantage to the country in its out come, it certainly did not add to the popularity of the business among those injuriously affected, and for a long time, more or less feeling, something like that which actuated John Randolph to declare on a time, that he would "go ten miles out of his way, any day, to kick a sheep," prevailed.

However, this feeling wore away. The business was manifestly suited to the country, every farmer that could, engaged in it and many of them grew rich and now without regard to party or previous condition, it is the recognized country institution of the Panhandle. The productive acreage of the county has not only been largely increased by sheep raising but the fertility of the old worn out lands has been more than restored. Twenty to forty bushels of wheat and fifty to one hundred bushels of corn to the acre now, is nothing unusual, on lands that fifty years ago were ready to be turned out to commons, barely averaging half or a third of those figures.

The following table from the census of 1870 shows about the condition. The report of 1880 is not yet accessible but it will not differ materially unless in the increased production of wheat.



The prices are about the average of that year. The number of sheep was 45,568, worth say \$130,000.

PRODUCTION.

Increase of sheep (fourth) 11,392, value say.....	\$22,000)	\$ 96.042
Wool—185,105 pounds at 40 cents.....	74.042)	
Wheat—45,880 bushels at \$1.00. ....		45.880
Corn—185,576 bushels at 40 cents.....		74.230
Oats—81,133 bushels at 33 cents.....		27,043

Annual production in these four items..... \$243,195

Hardly as large flocks of sheep are kept now by individuals as a few years ago, it being found by experience that an appropriate admixture of grain growing, owing to the increased fertility of the soil, is more profitable. The flocks range from less than a hundred to say a thousand and head. C. H. Beall, who makes sheep growing a specialty, and probably conducts business on a larger scale than any other, owns several times that number and his sales of wool alone in 1881 were in the neighborhood of \$10,000. He is, however, an exception. He owns a large body of land himself and rents from others, besides working on the shares. He has a national reputation for the quality of his stock and makes annually numerous shipments, for breeding purposes, to different parts of the country; buying himself in the meantime and constantly improving his stock. He is, however, but one of many and is only named as an illustration.

Just at this period there is an increased interest taken in the production of grain and probably a corresponding falling off in the production of wool; the fineness of the staple certainly has deteriorated though the weight per fleece has increased; but notwithstanding all changes, the fact remains that wool growing is the staple and Brooke County for its size, the banner wool growing county.

## CHAPTER X.

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### MANUFACTURING — THE FIRST IRON FURNACE AND FOUNDRY.

HERE was early developed about Wellsburg a very decided disposition to engage in manufacturing and just previous to the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, political causes seem to have given this disposition a very general development.

As early as 1795 an establishment for smelting iron from native ore was carried on by Peter Tarr and others, on King's Creek, not far from Holiday's Cove, and pots, kettles and other ware made there, but it never proved much of a success financially. However, although it was small, it was the very first iron adventure in the Panhandle and among the very first "plants" west of the Alleghenies. Peter was the ancestor on this side of the mountains, of the yet prominent family of the Tarr's, and seems to have been a man of unusual enterprise. He was of Prussian origin and came to this region from Philadelphia among the very first and engaged in the iron business about the time of the cessation of the Indian troubles. It is on record that in 1801, James Campbell conveyed the furnace with 300 acres of contiguous land to Peter Tarr and James Rankin for the consideration of \$3600, which sum, considering the rough quality of the land and its cheapness in those days will give an idea of the value set upon the "plant." \$3600 at that day was a very large sum of money. The iron business had

then just started at Pittsburg. It was before the use of coal; the smelting and other manipulation being accomplished with charcoal and the preparing of the charcoal on the ground, was nearly as much of a job as the manufacture of the iron itself from the ore. The business was conducted for several years but was finally abandoned, as unprofitable. The ruins of the old furnace existed not many years ago.

About the year 1811, the glass business came to be agitated in the western country and at that date one or more flint glass establishments had been put in operation, on a not very large scale, at Pittsburg, and as far as known none other were in existence in the Ohio valley.

A couple of years later, Isaac Duval and others conceived the idea of a flint glass works at Wellsburg and put their idea into execution. The works were put up in 1813, under the firm name of Isaac Duval & Co. The company, or a portion of it, were the Carle brothers, John and Nathaniel, and perhaps John Miller, the same who afterwards put up the cotton factory. Isaac Duval, however, was the leading spirit. He came from near Frederick, Md., in 1804, was a carpenter and cabinet maker, or, as our informant says, a "general mechanic," and was a nephew of Judge Gabriel Duval, one of the early judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. He seems to have been a man of enterprise and of great kindness of heart and is remembered to this day for liberality to his men and kindness to the poor. He died July 23th, 1828, aged not quite 54. He was the father of Gen. I. H. Duval, who distinguished himself in the war of the rebellion, subsequently served a term in the House of Representatives and has been for some years collector of Internal Revenue for this district of West Virginia.

The Glassworks were built, located on the lot south of and just opposite the present Riverside Glassworks and occupied with the out buildings, nearly as much ground, though not by any means so large an establishment. The main building, probably forty or fifty feet square, was built of stone and brick, the furnace after the general plan of modern days, but of course without late improvements, and the pit arch facing toward the river.

The specialty was flint glass ware and the material, much of it, had to be wagoned across the mountains, some of it came from the old country and some of the artisans, the Blankensops, O'Brien and others, came here direct from the factories beyond the sea purposely to work.

Lead was an important and weighty item that is hardly noticed in modern glass making. Coal, then of rather modern discovery, was used wholly or partially for fuel and large quantities were burned.

During the years of the war while importations were stopped, it is understood that the business was highly profitable and the company made money, but subsequently business fell off and ten or twelve years later, it barely held its own. After the death of Mr. Duval, which occurred in 1828, it passed into the hands of trustees and struggled along with indifferent success for many years and finally closed with a financial loss about 1842.

In its palmy days, it employed a large number of men and boys and shipped its produce to all parts of the country. Its ware came in competition with that of the largest establishments and had a reputation equal to that of the best. Thomas O'Brien, the cutter imported from England, was a born artist, and his specimens are yet seen on almost every old family sideboard and table. Prior to 1835, the works were carried on by Lowther & Co., on a five years lease; and in 1835, they were offered for sale or re-lease by Danforth Brown and John J. Jacob, who advertised themselves as trustees for the purpose. The concern afterwards went under the name of Miller, Lowther & Catts for a period and the catastrophe came a few years later, when Joseph Miller head of the final firm, committed suicide; and as a flint glass works, shortly after, it was known no more. The failure was a disastrous one.

### RESUSCITATING THE BUSINESS.

Along about 1850, efforts to resuscitate the business were made; several firms essayed the flint glass and the green glass production, but none to much profit. Metcalf, Miller & Co. carried on somewhat extensively along about 1855, and sold ware to the value of \$25,000 or \$30,000 worth a year, but they, too, succumbed and after them another firm or two, and the business then was abandoned, as hopeless.

The establishment lay idle for a time, and was finally sold at Commissioners Sale for a trifle; and years ago the time honored furnace was torn down, and it and all that remained of it except the brick office on one corner of the premises, was retailed out and used as second hand building material. Such was the inglorious ending of an establishment that was once the pride and boast of the town and around

which cluster yet a host of associations in the minds of old citizens.

#### GREEN GLASS-WORKS--LEATHER MANUFACTURING.

A factory for the making of green glass ware was put up by the Markley brothers, about 1836, on a lot near the present foundry. It was, however, an inexpensive affair, and its failure after a year or two caused no particular sensation.

The manufacture of leather was a rather important industry in early times. The first tannery so far as known, was located on the hillside, south of the Catholic church and was the property of R. T. Moore; subsequently the tannery of late years run successfully by Wm. Frank, was established by John Jackson and from him purchased by Jesse Edgington and Robert Moore, both long since, dead. Another tannery was located where George Letzeus resides, but was a small concern.

The large frame mill building near the paper mills, was built by Jas. W. Miller and C. H. Gist about 1836 as a merchant flouring mill, but coming too late in the milling era, it was never a very profitable investment. It has been dismantled and idle for years except for storage.

#### BROOKE COTTON FACTORY.

There were minor manufactures of various sorts, established during the intervening years, the memory of which has passed away; but in 1829, started up the project of a cotton factory on an extensive scale. Cotton manufacturing, shortly before that, had taken root at different points along the river. In that year, John Carle, his brother Nathaniel and their brother-in-law, John Miller, projected and built the cotton factory, where now stands (1882) George's paper mill. The Carles were among the first citizens and among the most enterprising. They were carpenters and builders by trade, and had accumulated some means by hard work and successful ventures. There is no record of whence they came or precisely when, but they were here prior to 1812. John Miller was a Lieutenant in Major Congleton's company of Light Infantry, in the U. S. service in 1814, and the Carles are mentioned in connection with the glass works of two or three years previous to that date.



Nathaniel lost his life in 1833 in a heroic endeavor to save the life of a well cleaner, Joseph Clark, who was being suffocated in the factory well. John Carle died March 20, 1870, and John Miller December 22, 1870. Mrs. R. M. Wells is believed to be the only survivor of two large families of the Carle name in all this region.

The factory building was of brick, 40x80, three story and a basement and quite a conspicuous object from the river. It was operated with tolerable success by Carle & Miller and Carle, Miller & Carle until 1844, when Mr. Miller sold out and the concern was carried on under the firm name of Carle & Perry. Their principal production was cotton yarn and they made and shipped large quantities of it to the south and southwest, employing at times considerably over a hundred operatives. The proprietors, however, were always cramped for means, and although the business itself appears to have been not unprofitable yet the lack of capital within themselves, seems to have brought about the final catastrophe. Carle & Perry made an assignment in 1854 for the benefit of creditors. The loss to their sureties was very considerable. J. C. Perry, an energetic and honorable man, died on a farm in Kansas, in 1870. The property was bought at commissioner's sale by Gould, Pierce & Co., of Cincinnati, and operated by them with a change or two of firm and it is understood, with profit, until the summer of 1873, when they removed the machinery to Cincinnati and sold the premises to Messrs. W. H. Harvey and Sam'l George, who proceeded at once to convert the building into a mill for the manufacture of manila wrapping paper. The original factory building was burned in May, 1874, and the present establishment succeeded. It was built on the same foundation, Thos. P. Grimes being added to the firm, but subsequently Mr. George bought out the interest of both partners and for the last few years has conducted the business alone. In 1881, he added, at considerable cost, the facilities for making the paper into bags, and it is now quite an extensive establishment.

#### PAPER MAKING.

The manufacture of paper started in Wellsburg in 1835 by the erection of a brick building which stood nearly opposite the George mill, as a print mill; and in the advertisement of the day, the attention of editors and paper dealers was called to its facilities. The first firm was



M'Cluny & Mayhall, afterwards, M'Cluny & Grimes, M'Cluny, Grimes & Co. and probably others. It was well supplied with machinery, made a good article of paper and had a good trade, but labored under the general Wellsburg disability, lack of capital, and was never profitable. It burned down on a Sunday afternoon in July 1848.

In 1851, came Harvey, Manser & Co., and built on the foundation of the burned establishment a mill for the manufacture of straw wrapping paper. This business was something of a novelty and as straw was abundant and cheap the business was a more profitable one and was conducted on this site until 1861.

Previous to this, Messrs Jones, M'Crea & Co., in 1852 had put up another straw mill, known as the lower mill. They ran this about five years and getting into financial trouble, Harvey, Manser & Co., bought them out, ran both concerns for a time and finally abandoned the upper mill about 1861 and continued the lower one. Subsequently in 1876, the entire business came into the hands of the Harvey Bro's, by whom it is being successfully conducted.

An iron foundry existed about 1815, near the old residence of Dr. Doddridge not far from the present railroad depot of which not much record remains.

#### IRON FOUNDRY.

The present foundry was erected by the Messrs R. & J. Whan in 1834-5. It was originally called the tariff foundry and operated as a machine shop and foundry and the Whans selling out, for a long time the main business was the manufacture of ploughs by the Everett & Blankensop firm, in which they were quite successful and in one shape or another, and in various ownerships, this concern has been operated pretty continuously and satisfactorily from the start. It is still in operation, as an adjunct of the Acme concern.

#### POTTERIES, POWDER MILL, &c.

H. N. Bakewell, at an early day, did quite a business in the manufacture of earthen ware and his stoneware, as it was called, gained quite a reputation for its superiority. His establishment was located on the river bank, immediately north of Harvey & Bro.'s paper mill, his residence and wareroom extending to the street, where the

residence of C. B. Turner (1882) now stands. He was a man of many peculiarities and of much intelligence, and died in Marshal County, just previous to the war. His business had ceased before his death. Robert Brown also did considerable in that line. His shop was on ground now partly occupied by the depot, and was removed but a few years ago. He died in 1876. Capt. Wm. M'Cluny also ran a pottery at an early day. Along about 1840, John M'Cluny & Co., bought or leased the old stone mill premises at the mouth of Panther Run and converted the building into a powder mill and made powder there in large quantities for a considerable period. The run furnished the power for grinding materials. Afterwards the building was used for a soap and candle factory, until a few years ago.

#### ACME MACHINE WORKS.

In 1870, the Acme Mower Works or Machine shop was originated. A building had been partly finished for a Female Seminary and the Seminary project appearing to drag heavily, it was thought advisable to convert the premises, which had cost several thousand dollars, into some other use. A Mr. Smith happening along with a patent for an improved Mowing Machine and a very glib tongue, a company was soon raised to establish an Agricultural Machine Works. Some twenty odd thousand dollars was invested in buildings and machinery and implements were made and sold to considerable amount, but as was charged, owing to faulty construction mainly, the machines were not a success, and the company ceased business at considerable loss. The property was sold under deed of trust and since occupied and operated by the present owners as a manufactory mainly of the Acme Mowing and Reaping Machine.

We have thus traced up pretty faithfully, though briefly, the manufacturing enterprises of our town and county, omitting none of importance, though doubtless there were other smaller establishments of which notice might have been made. The record is not a very encouraging one so far as making money is concerned; indeed, they appear to have been singularly unfortunate. The result is probably attributable not so much to bad management as to the mistake of endeavoring to do a large business without capital or on borrowed capital. The management was probably as good as in the generality of cases, but

almost uniformly there was a scarcity of cash with which to do business. Of enterprise and industry there seems to have been no lack but loss has been the rule—success the exception, and no other reason is apparent. Our most energetic men died in the prime of life.

However, the lesson has been pretty well learned and the manufacturing establishments of the present day stand on a much more substantial footing and it is to be hoped will make for the next decade a better record than for the semi-centennial preceding.

## CHAPTER XI.

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### COAL AND COAL MINING.

**C**OAL mining has for many years been an important industry in Brooke County. As yet, only one vein, known as the above ground or hill vein has been worked, though it has been demonstrated that at a depth of something over 200 feet below the river level, the entire region is underlaid with a vein of coal superior in most respects to the hill coal, of equal thickness and even more easily worked, when once reached by perpendicular shafting, as it is called. This has been practically proven at Steubenville, Mingo, LaGrange and Rush Run, where such shafts have been successfully and extensively worked and the product burned direct or turned into coke for several years. Lack of the requisite demand has prevented sinking shafts, as yet, on this side of the river, but it is only a question of time. The workable, underground vein at LaGrange, is about 5 feet thick and lies with a heavy dip downward, toward east and south, at a depth of 210 feet below high water of the Ohio. This was ascertained by boring by John Lowe in 1872, and the shaft sunk and coal obtained and worked shortly afterwards. Fifteen or twenty miles further southward the depth underground is very much greater, so deep as to be impracticable, possibly for a century hence. The coal in this region is all of the bituminous variety or "soft coal." The vein worked in Brooke County lies approaching horizontally at a height

from the river line at Wellsburg of about 450 feet, or say two-thirds the elevation of the general level of the land. The general dip is from north to south and from west to east about 25 feet per mile, so far as ascertainable.

### GEOLOGY OF THE COAL.

According to geological investigations made mainly by the Ohio State authorities, the coal measure in which we are concerned, extends from the northeast to the southwest, a distance of about 900 miles by about 180, in the shape of a canoe, as it is described. The valley of the Ohio follows about the lowest portion of the depression or somewhat west of what is called the axis and very probably about parallel with it. Originally, the theory is, the coal was deposited on a water level; the dips and elevations having been made by terrestrial disturbances, the rivers afterwards cutting through the various strata as they formed their channels. The average dip southwardly is given at about 17 feet to the mile; for practical purposes, however, it is regarded as nearly horizontal, the seams on one side of the hill or ravine about corresponding with those on the opposite side.

The coal vein that is worked here, runs out at the hill tops about Holiday's Cove, say ten miles north, and the same is found at the base of the hills, or the river level, a few miles south of Wheeling, points less than thirty miles apart in a nearly southwest direction, and the same vein is still workable 25 or 30 miles north of east, at Canonsburg, at a level not greatly different from here.

The dip, locally considered, however, is variable; this local variation depending apparently on the shape and weight of the super-imposed hill. A given tract of coal thus may vary several feet from the regular grade, the dip may be reversed, or the vein take the shape of a basin under a particular locality, one of which peculiarities often occurs and renders drainage difficult, or so costly as to be unprofitable.

### MINING THE COAL.

The coal is obtained by mining horizontally into the hill sides, with due regard to such possibilities of dip and the coal hauled out in cars, holding say 15 bushels of coal, by man power, or by mule power, as the case may be. It is sometimes loaded direct into wagons from a



short shute with screens and platforms ; or when the locality requires it, by means of a railway and wire or hemp rope on rollers hundreds of feet long, it being so arranged, that a descending loaded car, will, by its gravity, haul up an empty one. The coal itself is about 5 feet in thickness and tolerably uniform. As fast as it is dug out, wooden props are used for supports where needed, in addition to the numerous pillars of solid coal that are left for the purpose, the general idea being a long straight permanent passage-way with "rooms" at right angles, running indefinitely on either side and partitions of standing coal at convenient distances between them.

### FORBES, CARMICHAEL & CO.

Messrs. Forbes, Carmichael & Co., whose establishment is just below the mouth of Buffalo, have been engaged longer in the business than any other concern in the county. They commenced in May, 1863, and have prosecuted the business without interruption since, employing a pretty strong force and shipping coal to the Southern market, though a market for most of it is found at home.

The Forbes brothers are natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, and arrived here in 1859 ; Mr. Carmichael is a native of Wellsburg. Elijah Gover preceded them, though on a much smaller scale. The first mine in the county was opened not very far distant from their opening, but they have pierced the hill through and through and probably got out more coal than all previous owners combined. The average thickness of the vein is about five feet and whenever it varies much from this, more or less, it is understood to indicate inferior coal. Their arrangements for getting the coal out of the bank and down the incline with wire rope and rollers are very superior as are also their facilities for loading barges at the river.

The main entry is about 800 yards, another drift through the hill is 1500 yards in length. The incline is about 1075 feet with two wire ropes of 1150 feet, each car holding a ton of coal. Ventilation is effected by means of a furnace under ground and they have no such thing as black damp or inflammable gas.

The ordinary barge, 24x130x8 feet, costs about \$2000 and will carry about 12,000 bushels of screened coal. In addition to their coarse coal they ship thousands of bushels of slack to points on the river, the en-



tire output being from 40 to 100 tons daily. The price for digging at present is  $3\frac{1}{4}c$  a bushel of 80 lbs screened coal after weighing. The price for digging in the rough is  $\frac{1}{2}c$  a bushel more than in 1863, it being now  $2\frac{3}{4}c$  and it has varied between those points during that period.

### KEYSTONE MINING COMPANY.

The Keystone Mining Company, a Pittsburg concern, which bought land some miles out the Panhandle Railroad and beyond the State line, established a dump and shipping place opposite Steubenville very recently, at a heavy expense and purpose to ship coal extensively to the Southern market. They have hardly at this time, got fairly into operation, but have the facilities to do, in the near future, a heavy business. They, and others with similar intentions, have bought up at prices in some cases equal to that asked for the surface land, most of the coal lands in the upper end of Brooke County as well as round about. What is called cannel coal also exists. It seems to happen irregularly and has never been utilized to any great extent.

### DISCOVERY OF COAL.

We are in the dark as to the period when coal was discovered here, and when it came into general use. There is not much mystery, however, about the discovery, for every stream that flows from the hill tops to the creeks, at some place on its way, cuts through and lays bare the coal. Nor could it have required much curiosity to try or ingenuity to discover its use, for the fragments, picked up in the streams or on the surface burn almost with the readiness of wood. It is certain, however, that at the early settlement of the country, wood or charcoal was used exclusively for fuel; and it was not until of rather recent date that coal came into general use for domestic purposes. It was used in the manufacture of iron and glass during the first years of this century, possibly along with wood, certain it is that the first steam boats on the river fifty or sixty years ago used wood for their furnaces and they did not adopt coal entirely, until of comparatively late years. The grandmothers of the present young generation did their baking and cooking with wood exclusively, the "dutch oven" for baking and the "grid iron" for broiling being relics yet in many old kitchens, as

are the fancifully constructed “and irons” that adorned the parlor occasionally turned up yet in out of the way places. The first cook stoves were for burning wood and it was not until about 1835 or 40 that the exclusively coal burning stove came into use

Since those days there has been a mighty change. The hard woods of this country furnished the very best of fuel of its kind, but as the hills were cleared off and wood became somewhat scarce, coal readily took its place and now cord-wood and the wood-chopper are things of the past. Coal is the universal fuel and the grand motor that moves the wheels of industry in every department.

The coal business, as a business is as yet in its infancy in this section ; and mining and selling it is destined in the near future, to be one of our great and controlling interests.

## CHAPTER XII.

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### FLAT BOATS, AND RIVER TRADING.

A RECORD of the early days of Brooke County, without a mention of the flat-boating days would be incomplete. For a long time and even up to thirty years ago, traveling on the river and the conveyance of produce to the Southern market was a principal business and it is not improbable that more money was made at it, than in any other branch of trade up to that period. The first authentic account we have of a "flat-boat venture" is that of old Capt. Jacob Yoder in a chance old Tennessee newspaper, which records his death in Spencer County, Kentucky, on the 7th of April, 1832. Capt Yoder, it is there recorded, came from over the mountains to Fort Redstone previous to 1782 and in that year constructed there a flat bottomed boat of 16x40 feet dimensions, strongly put together with wooden pins and tightly calked with tow, and loaded her with such produce as he could find, not excepting "mountain dew," though this latter item is not specifically mentioned; and made his way down the Monongahela, the Ohio and Mississippi to the Spanish city of New Orleans where he disposed of his cargo. He started in May 1782. There the account stops. He probably made his way back by means of a sailing vessel coasting along the gulf and Atlantic shore as was done many a time subsequently or he may have tramped it back, though the "Indian Nations" as was likewise the practice among after boat-men. At any rate, Capt. Yoder got through, boated afterwards

on the Ohio and Mississippi and finally settled on a farm in Spencer County, Ky., and there died a man of some note, in April 1832.

### EMIGRANT BOATS.

Emigrants frequently embarked from various points on the upper rivers, on flat-boats constructed expressly for such uses for their destinations further south. During the Indian times, it was a very hazardous way of traveling. Marauding Indians would waylay the boats at the landings and rob and murder the inmates and at other times they would intercept them on the way and either board the boats by strategy or lure the boatmen within reach of rifle shot by false representations and thus accomplish their ends. There are numerous accounts of desperate conflicts of this description. The Indians would take a white prisoner they might happen to have, and by threats compel him, or probably her or it, to hail a passing boat and ask to be taken on board or for succor in desperate extremity; and if the boat men listened to the appeal and got within their reach the savages would open fire upon, take the boat and murder them. Even Girty is said to have warned the whites to pay no attention to such appeals, so frequently and atrociously had the savages, to his knowledge, practiced them. His advice was heeded. Passing boats would stop for nothing. Emigrant boats were fortified and made bullet proof and along about the close of the century a line of boats was established that actually carried small ordnance for such emergencies.

These emigrant boats carried in addition to the families of the emigrants, horses, cattle and other stock which made their capture doubly an object to the Indians and also made their defence, when attacked, doubly difficult.

### BOAT BUILDING AT WELLSBURG—CHAIN BRIDGE.

The building of boats became an established trade and was done quite extensively at almost every important point from Brownsville down. We had at Charlestown at the very earliest day one boat yard and at times, two or three of them. One, run by the Bleeks and others, and probably the largest and among the last was located just below the mouth of Buffalo Creek, which was then crossed by a chain

suspension bridge at the lower end of Charles street, portions of the abutments of which are yet standing. The iron for this bridge, links of an inch and a half or two inch square iron, five to ten feet long, it is said was wagoned from the Juniata works across the mountains, and when the bridge was demolished 35 years ago, was eagerly bought up for blacksmithing purposes, by reason of its superior quality. The bridge became unsafe by reason of the decay of the wood work that was about it, as well as of the slipping of the abutments and was substituted by a wooden one that not long after, was washed away in a flood. This chain bridge was a great novelty in its day, and was the predecessor of all the suspension bridges, west of the mountains.

### THE BOAT YARD.

Just below this chain bridge and between the road and the river was located the boat yard. The work was mainly done by hand. The gunnels, as they were called, long timbers the full length of the boat, say 50 or 60 feet long, 2 or more feet deep, and tapering to the ends and 10 or 12 inches thick, sawed in one piece, if practicable, out of a huge log, otherwise spliced, were the foundations of the craft and formed the sides of the bottom, into which the cross pieces of the bottom were fitted and upon which was built the siding of lighter material, inch boards free of cracks or knots and well nailed on to oak uprights morticed into the gunnels which were calculated to bump the bottom and ward off the snags in the long and perilous trip were quite substantial, the former as described and the latter of heavy two inch plank, possibly doubled and all carefully braced and fastened. A covering of inch boards or of half inch boards doubled, and slightly inclined from the middle, either way, a steering oar with a blade of ten feet and a handle of say forty, the trunk of a pine sapling slightly dressed and a set of two, or four oars or sweeps, of smaller size and similar make, constituted with some immaterial luxuries in the shape of wooden bunks for sleeping, a mud fire place and arrangements for making coffee and flap-jack and cooking the bacon and beef, about the outfit of the "broadhorn" as she was called.

### TURNING THE BOTTOMS.

The "turning" of the heavy bottoms, built bottom side up, was a



matter of some delicacy, not unaccompanied with danger. It was sometimes accomplished on land by much muscle and noise and occasionally in a pool of deep water at the point of the bar, by loading the bottom with stones and tilting it over.

These boats, owing to the abundance of suitable timber and cheap labor, were not costly and the material in the Southern market could be counted upon to bring, second hand, not far from first cost. From \$100 to \$200 would cover the cost and from \$50 to \$150 would be realized anywhere south of Cairo for the boats as second hand pine lumber. A pilot, who sometimes acted as supercargo at a stated price, say \$100 or \$150 for the trip and a crew of three or four men at about \$1 a day each, constituted the officers and motive power of the craft. The trip occupied from three weeks to as many months according to the stage of the water, accidents on the way and stoppages for various purposes, often terminated by a sale at some port on the Mississippi before reaching New Orleans, the ultimate destination. Ten or fifteen hundred barrels of flour or the equivalent, 100 to 150 tons of assorted produce, constituted about a load. In 1835, says the commercial list of that day, the expense of transporting a barrel of flour to the city of Philadelphia from Wheeling, and it was the same from Wellsburg, was as follows: Wheeling to Pittsburg 25c, charges there 12½c, to Philadelphia by the cheapest route, \$1.00, making a total of \$1.37 on a barrel of flour. The distance carried was given at 533 miles and the time occupied twelve to fifteen days. At that time, flour was quoted here worth \$5 to \$6 a barrel, in New Orleans \$7 to \$9. In 1840 flour was quoted here at \$2.75, at New Orleans in December same year, \$5. July 10, 1848, flour was worth here \$3.75. Other produce bore about the same proportion.

In early times, payment was in cash, generally in specie; but after the general introduction of steam by which a return cargo could be brought up, it was a very common thing to exchange the northern produce for sugar, molasses, cotton and such other goods as the New Orleans market afforded. This barter was profitable and in the period from 1820 to 1845 was very general and made the fortunes of a good many traders.

#### STORE AND KEEL-BOATS.

Store-boats, as they were called, sometimes a variety of the broad,



horn, sometimes made after the style of the modern canal-boat and called "keel-boats," were also in use. These were appropriately loaded with manufactured goods, glassware, pottery, cotton and woolen goods, paper and a general assortment of saleable merchandise and coasted along, selling out as they went, at the different landings and to the planters along the Mississippi shore. These boats, especially the latter, were better finished, painted, provided sometimes with a sail and other appliances not used on the ordinary flatboat, and were so built that they could be towed back, up stream, either by laborious hand power, sometimes aided by the wind, or by up-coming steamboats in later days.

In very early days it is stated, but upon authority that cannot be vouched for, that small schooners were built at the mouth of Buffalo and sent direct, laden with flour, to Liverpool, England, but this is probably apocryphal; it is certain, however, that during the administration of President Jefferson, some gunboats were actually built and fitted out by the Government at that point and armed and used in the public defence. What were supposed to be relics of this job in the shape of large timbers, buried many feet under the alluvial, were come upon a few years ago in excavating for the piers of the railroad bridge.

Several steamboats, the Arcade, De Kalb, and probably the Liverpool, were built here and several others owned, the historian regrets to say, none of them very profitably.

It is very certain that in early times boat building in all its branches was comparatively a very important business, but owing very much to the nature of the business very little that is reliable and accurate regarding it, can be found at this day.

#### WAREHOUSES FOR SHIPPING—THE FIRST STEAM BOATS.

The warehouses at Wellsburg were built with heavy walls next the river and an over hanging frame work provided with rope and pulley for convenience of loading such boats at a fair stage of water, one or two of them still remaining. The same may be seen as relics at other places along the river, the uses of which are probably forgotten.

Steamboats were talked about on the Ohio river, according to the "Western Spy," of Cincinnati, as early as 1801, which ante-dates Fulton's invention fully ten years. The first boat, propelled by steam

on the Ohio, however, was constructed in 1811 at Pittsburg, under the superintendence of Robert Fulton. She cost about \$40,000, was called the New Orleans and commenced her first trip to New Orleans in October 1811, and says the account the "rapidity with which she seemed to rush through the waters (upon which flat bottomed boats had hitherto only appeared,) excited the profoundest amazement among the dwellers upon the banks of that lonely stream." Her marvellous speed was perhaps ten miles an hour down stream. She was snagged and lost near Baton Rouge in 1824.

### FIRST BIG STEAMERS.

She anchored at important landings to give the natives an idea of marine architecture and it is said that they flocked in from the hills and hollows for miles back to see the mighty curiosity. Twenty-five cents a head was charged for admittance on board and they paid it as though going to a show or circus. She never made her way up the Ohio again nor did any other boat until in 1815. In that year the Enterprise, Capt. Shrieve, accomplished the first trip from New Orleans to Pittsburg, having made the trip from New Orleans to Cincinnati, in the unprecedented time of 35 days. After this date, new steam boats became common; a mammoth in her day being the Mediterranean probably in 1834, whose arrival at the Wellsburg landing on her way down caused a sensation not inferior to that created by Fulton's boat, the New Orleans. Like her, her career was glorious but short.

### THE FLOOD OF 1832.

In 1832, on the occasion of the big freshet of that year, the Post-boy, a small packet that plied between Steubenville and Wheeling and carried the mail, tied up to a post on the corner now occupied as the National Bank. This flood, by the way, was the highest that has occurred since the settlement of the country; the water was probably over five feet deep in the street at the court house and the entire street, the highest in town, was covered except a small space in front of the present residence of Capt. W. R. Cope.

### DECLINE OF THE BUSINESS.

The steam boat interest developed rapidly with the rapidly increasing

growth of the country, and in proportion as it developed it swept the flatboats and flatboat interest from the river. Splendidly furnished and rapid boats were put on the river, furnished with all the luxuries of the best hotels and traveling at a speed that before the railroad era, was considered marvellous. Others were constructed not so specially for speed but for carrying capacity and the perfection of economy and celerity in the movement of goods was thought to be accomplished. Under these circumstances, by 1850, the last flatboat proper had made its trip from north of Wheeling and though the business was kept up from Cincinnati and southward a few years longer, it may be said to have died out entirely years ago.

### EARLY FLAT-BOATMEN AND TRADERS.

Lewis Applegate, Peter Curran, John Ervin, the Tarrs, William and Campbell, David Coleman, the Parsons, John and William, James Palmer, John Brady, John Logue, the Markleys—in fact a host of others might be named as among those who figured successfully as river traders. John Bond, C. H. Crawford and others were more particularly known as pilots, though they often “made ventures” on their own accounts, as it was called. The first named were among the most venturesome because among the first. The business at best was risky, but in the unsettled condition of things, previous to 1825, it was much more so. The return trip was long and dangerous, sometimes they went around by the coast, sometimes they came up on the occasional steamboat and then again they came afoot, every step of the way through the wilderness, part of the way through the “Indian nation,” as it was called. They were exposed to all sorts of hardships and privations and none but men of stamina and iron nerve could have endured it.

There seems, however, rough and toilsome as was the experience, to have been a charm about the calling and to this day wherever a veteran of the old flat-boat days can be found to talk, he will dilate upon his flat-boating days as the happiest and best of his life.

### CHARACTER OF THE RIVER MEN.

Many of the flat-boatmen were very rough characters—in fact the river was the refuge for the lawless portion of the population. The

excitement and change and wandering life had more than an attraction for them; in many cases the latter was a necessity, in order to escape justice. This class was a rough, lawless, boisterous set, and yet with a certain native sense of rough justice prevailing among them, that made them not always averse to right doing, and it is remarked that their faith to employers was seldom broken, and they could be relied upon in emergency for any sacrifice in the protection of them or their property. The border character, Mike Fink, is by no means a fabulous one, but represents, somewhat exaggerated, his class. The superior class, who could control and regulate these rude characters as a matter of necessity, were men of nerve as well as muscle and made our most energetic, law-abiding and prosperous citizens.

This was about the state of affairs as regards the carrying trade up towards the middle of the decade from 1850 to 1860. By that time railroad competition had developed to such an extent that traveling by river became almost obsolete, though freighting continued and always will.

The decline of boating in consequence of railroads was even more complete and sudden than that of flat-boating and wagoning by reason of steamboats.

## CHAPTER XIII.

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### THE RAILROAD ERA—FIRST MENTION OF RAILROADS.

THE first mention in the papers of Railroads, tending toward our locality, occurs as far back as 1834, in the "Brooke Republican," where an article is quoted from the Baltimore "American," under the head of "The Pittsburg and Waterford Railroad." This project contemplated the construction of some sixty miles of Railroad extending from the Cumberland Road at Washington, Pa., to the Ohio Canal at Stillwater, Ohio, and crossing the Ohio at Wellsburg, which was in direct straight line between the points.

The writer in the "Republican" speaks favorably of the project and it appears that a meeting had been previously held at Wellsburg for discussing ways and means, and from the tone of the Baltimore paper, it is inferred that some general discussion of the matter had taken place elsewhere; but if anything was done or what was done, is lost in the long ago forgotten past.

This was full twenty years before the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling and in fact about the period when that great road itself was in its early infancy. The fact that such an idea should be even entertained at so early a day, as 1834, is itself suggestive of the ambitious ideas that characterized, fifty years ago, the people of the upper Ohio, of which the Panhandle had its even pretentious share. After that, at various times, suggestions and remarks appear in the



papers bearing upon the possibilities of Railroad connections. The controversy about the B. & O. Railroad and its western connections, whether it should strike the Ohio at Pittsburg, as the company desired, or at Wheeling, or farther south as the company again always desired, came on. Much discussion ensued. As against the Pennsylvania terminus, of course, the Panhandle preferred that the terminus should be anywhere in Virginia; and as between Wheeling and a more southern point, Brooke County and Wellsburg, although they had no love for Wheeling, yet they much preferred Wheeling as a near neighbor to one so far distant as Parkersburg.

### LOCAL FEELING IN REFERENCE TO WHEELING.

Our delegates in the Legislature, in the contests between Wheeling and practically the Baltimore Company, favored Wheeling as against any other place; and public opinion at home was decidedly in that way. Opposition to Wheeling, as the terminus, here, does not appear in any public proceedings, though there was doubtless distrust and jealousy. Pennsylvania legislation finally narrowed, by compulsion, the Baltimore Company down to a choice between Virginia termini; and there started up at once another and vigorous contest between Wheeling and Parkersburg. The preference of the Company was for the latter point but somehow, after a prolonged and bitter controversy, Wheeling influences prevailed and they were compelled as it were to make the terminus at Wheeling in consideration of the privilege of making a branch diverging to Parkersburg, as their real southern terminus. The Wheeling end of the "main stem" was completed to the river at the mouth of Grave Creek and up to Wheeling in 1854, amid great rejoicings. Real estate at Wheeling went up fabulously with the very extravagant expectations which were partially realized in the prompt commencement of many projects involving large expenditures and evincing great confidence in the speedy growth and wealth of the city. The Bridge, the Union Line of steamers, the McLure House, Iron-works, Glass-works and Custom House, grew up on the wave of enthusiasm as well as many minor improvements and the city also increased very rapidly in population.

One effect of this state of affairs at Wheeling was to excite and foster Railroad ambition elsewhere. Pittsburg was rejoicing in the



Pennsylvania Central, then comparatively new, and in numerous other projected roads, toward the lakes, northward, toward the west, and was also casting her eyes longingly southward. Steubenville had also become restive. Her early ambition was to connect by railroad with Indianapolis or somewhere else toward sunset. The Steubenville and Indiana Road had been put under contract in 1847-8 and was about this time in its first stage of misfortune and disappointment. A material part of its original plan was a connection with Pittsburg, but this necessitated crossing the six miles of Virginia territory lying in Brooke county, and this implied difficulty in many ways.

### THE PAN-HANDLE AS A BAR.

The Panhandle was set up as a territorial bar over which neither Pennsylvania or Ohio might cross with a Railroad without obtaining the prior consent of the sovereign State of Virginia. This bar was to act as a southern line of defence against northern aggression and at the same time as a bulwark of protection for a southern city and the Railroad of a sister Southern State. The interests of the locality immediately interested, that were not bound up specially with those either of Wheeling or Pittsburg, Virginia, Pennsylvania or Ohio as States, were not specially consulted, and they very soon found that although it might be glorious enough to be a battle ground, yet there was not in it much material profit for the owners of the field.

However, a charter was obtained from Pennsylvania without much difficulty, March 24th, 1849, for a road from Pittsburg to the Virginia line; application having been made for a charter granting the right of way, to the Virginia Legislature, two years previously. Thomas Bambrick, of the upper end, in 1847-8, represented Brooke County in the Lower House. The precise stand of Mr. Bambrick is not now ascertainable, but the impression is that he did not advocate a charter very vigorously. At any rate, the application was not granted.

### CONTEST FOR RIGHT OF WAY.

Pittsburg and Wheeling, ancient rivals and enemies on other matters, joined issue anew on the Railroad question; Steubenville siding with Pittsburg, stood by waiting for any crumbs of comfort that might befall, and Wellsburg, six miles to the southward of the battle ground,

was divided, some anxiously looking for some coign of vantage, others taking sides with Wheeling against the high handed invasion of the territorial sovereignty of Virginia, as they were pleased to designate it.

In about this shape Railroad matters stood, as it happened, for the four or five years succeeding 1847. Various other Railroad projects of a local nature were discussed, the C. & P. Road extension was commenced, and it was proposed to bridge the Ohio at or below Steubenville and come down on the Virginia side; Eichbaum's survey was made from Wellsburg to Washington, Pa., looking to a connection ultimately by way of Buffalo and Chartiers with Pittsburg. Suggestions were made and meetings innumerable held, and disputations hot and furious, in the Legislature and out of it, but all as inconsequential as to making a Railroad, as the wars of the crows and black-birds, as it appears to us thirty-five years afterwards.

#### THE WELLSBURG RAILROAD IDEA.

Light, however, was dawning and by degrees the conviction forced itself upon the Wellsburg mind that if we ever secured a Railroad connection anywhere, it would be with Pittsburg, and that by proper management, the disputed right of way might be worked to our advantage. Nathaniel Wells, about this time, from 1849 to 1852, represented Brooke County in the Virginia Legislature. He was of the pioneer family of Wells', a man of not much education, it is true, but of much native ability and force, and personally interested in making the road.

He advocated the right of way with zeal and pertinacity and probably with as much effect with the Democratic element in the Legislature as any other man could have done, for he grounded his application upon the Democratic principle of the equality of citizens as to their rights and upon the plausible ground that no man or men should be debarred by legislation from making improvements "over their own lands with their own money," especially in the absence of any statute to the contrary. But the opposition had the advantage of being represented by more practiced legislators and orators as well as by more accomplished politicians. Wells was no match and it is no discredit to him, for such a man as Charles W. Russell, who stood confessedly at the head of the Wheeling bar, if indeed he had many

superiors in talent in Virginia. Nor could Brooke County, backed by Pittsburg and Steubenville, compete with Wheeling in the number and weight of lobby influence. The application was rejected, and the rejection was practically repeated at each successive session until 1860, about thirteen years from the first.

One or more of these applications was burdened with the condition that the company should make and operate a branch to Wellsburg at its own expense. Notwithstanding this burdensome condition, they, like the others, were rejected. The Legislature was plainly impracticable.

### THEIR OWN MONEY OVER THEIR OWN LANDS.

Finally becoming satisfied of the impracticability of succeeding by ordinary legislation, in July 1853, Jesse Edgington, also a descendant of the old pioneers, a retired lawyer and also an extensive property holder in the neighborhood, and withal a man of public spirit and liberal views, in connection with Mr. Wells, backed, it is presumed, by the Pennsylvanians, undertook to build the six miles as a private enterprise and to that end bought in fee, from owners, a strip of land 100 feet wide from the Ohio river to the Pennsylvania line and commenced operations. The contract to build it was given to Col. John W. Geary, afterwards noted as Governor of Pennsylvania and as a prominent General during the war of the rebellion. This arrangement did not by any means suit the views of the opposition and there was abundance of depreciating remark on their part; but they found it difficult to checkmate it.

### POSITION OF WELLSBURG.

The town of Wellsburg had no direct or very evident interest in the shape it now was in, nevertheless those concerning themselves in Railroad affairs considered that if there ever was a Railroad made to the town, it must come from that direction; and as their condition could not be made worse, but might be bettered by favoring the Wells and Edgington private enterprise railroad, they accordingly did so. Wellsburg, and whatever influence she had, with very little exception, always favored the right of way; and if right of way could not be had from the state, the citizens favored the making of a Railroad across the disputed territory by any means by which one could be made. The

sume may be said to a less degree, in regard to Brooke County at large. The moral, if not the material effect of this was to embarrass the opposition and fortify the Railroad Company in the opinion of the public and of the Legislative and Executive authorities. If the second town in the Panhandle and the entire county concerned, even though they were not very large or influential in themselves, the Panhandle counties being the only part of the State in any perceptible way affected by the granting of the right of way, not only did not object, but actively favored it, it was somewhat difficult to see upon what equitable grounds the State could longer refuse a charter. Money they had never asked. The sole grounds of opposition was thus narrowed down to a matter of interest on the part of the city of Wheeling; and of hostility, actuated by neighborhood jealousy toward Pittsburg. The reasons did not strike disinterested people as sufficient. To emphasize this favorable public feeling and at the same time demonstrate it, a sort of celebration or big pic-nic was projected to be held on the line of the road on the 4th of July.

#### FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

Extra efforts were accordingly made to get the ties down and rails and a locomotive on the track and on the 4th of July 1854, in response to invitation, a large delegation mainly of young folks from Wellsburg and the region around it, 150 or 200 in number, embarked on the "Viroqua," the Wheeling and Steubenville boat and landing a short distance below what is now our present "junction," took passage on the "cars" of the first train that ever passed over the Virginia portion of the present Panhandle Railroad. The jaunt was in charge of Capt. T. K. McCann as conductor and boss generally, and the six miles were traversed with safety to all concerned, although more than once the locomotive had to be assisted on the rails and the track was by no means fit for steady travel. The train got through successfully to the Pennsylvania line, a public dinner was served, speeches were made, the young folks danced and flirted and all had a pleasant time, and the return trip was made in a like satisfactory manner. After this, the locomotive and trucks were used for construction purposes and an effort was made to do some way business; but the latter being small and financial difficulties overtaking the company, they soon

ceased, the rolling stock was shipped away and after a while the iron itself of the track was taken up and the road, for the time being, abandoned. Those having it in charge, however, accomplished a point they desired to make, which was to actually construct and work a Railroad over the line as a private enterprise and without the formality of a State right of way. This point gained, fortified them for a legal fight for regular right of way and gave them, *DE JURE*, vested rights in the premises, as well as the right *DE FACTO*.

### ORIGINAL PROJECTORS OF THE ROAD.

Originally the project of the connection from Pittsburg to the river seems to have started at Pittsburg, though it was fairly seconded at Steubenville. Among the names of prominent Pittsburgers at the start may be named Thos. L. Clarke, S. Livingston, Isaac Jones, Messrs. Steele, Rhodes, Dilworth, Naylor and others. Henry Graff was President in 1854. While of Steubenville men may be mentioned Dan'l Kilgore, Dr. John Andrews, James Means, Jewett and others. It went under the name of the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company up to the time of abandonment.

The road, though disused, was never, however, actually abandoned; for we find that the property the company had in it, was not parted with until November, 1867, when whatever it was, was sold under foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds, to its successor.

### MOVEMENTS OF THE OPPOSITION.

In the meantime, the opposition to the connection had been by no means idle. It was not only argued that the construction of such a road would be an injury to the city of Wheeling and vital interests of the State; but the B. & O. people opposed it, alleging that it would assist their great competitor, the Pennsylvania Central; and an almost fatal opposition sprung up in the Hempfield Railroad project that about this period appeared on the stage. This aiming at Pittsburg by way of Washington, Pa., came in direct and complete conflict with any Railroad with the same objective points, though Wellsburg; as it conflicted also with any connection whatever across the Panhandle, other than it desired to make for itself. These reasons for not granting



the right of way were assiduously and forcibly urged, and the contumacious conduct of Messrs. Edgington & Wells, (backed, as alleged, by foreign corporations,) in practically over-riding the authority of the State by making and operating a Railroad without waiting for a charter—a thing hitherto unheard of in corporation history—was offensively iterated and reiterated in the ears of the old Virginians with all possible provoking allusions, additional. All possible legal objections were suggested while the actual work was progressing; though fortunately not much legal objection could be sustained, and a public opinion against so “lawless” an act was carefully cultivated in newspapers and otherwise and when undisguised hostility seemed useless, ridicule was resorted to and it was wittily derided as a “One-horse Railroad, commencing no where, and ending in the woods.” While the contractor was at work, in the fall of 1853, the Governor directed his Attorney-General to file in the Ohio County Court, a Bill for an injunction to compel him to stop. The defendants responded, but the State failed to put in an appearance and the Bill was dismissed. Joe Johnson, who was Governor in 1854, appears not to have taken much stock in the opposition; but was understood at the time to rather sympathize with the Brooke County view of the case. It is not alleged that this had anything to do with the dismissal of this Bill but such, Dr. Smith, our delegate at the time, always represented to be the private feelings of Johnson, and also of Gov. Wise. The Prosecuting Attorney for Brooke County, N. W. White, under instructions, brought suit against them for conspiring to do something not provided for by the laws of the State, and after a general ventilation of what was not in it, this suit was also dismissed.

#### MAKING IT A FELONY.

Failing in the Courts, as provided, a Bill was introduced into the Legislature in 1853-4 making it a felony, punishable with fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary, for any person or persons without a grant of right of way by the Legislature, to build a Railroad within the limits of the State. At this time, Thos. Gally and J. C. Campbell, represented Ohio County, Dr. Ed. Smith, the County of Brooke, (before division.) Edgington, Wells and others repaired to Richmond as lobby members. The law, if enacted, they represented, would be as to them, *EX POST FACTO*, and therefore ineffective; their road being



already partly finished before the making of the law was commenced, and it also fell through.

### CALLING OUT THE MILITARY.

The propriety of sending a detachment of the State militia to enforce the views of the opposition was also considered, but in the absence of positive law or very plain violation of anybody's rights, this seemed to the cooler heads, not so much a desperate as a ridiculous proceeding, and those advocating it were laughed down. The private road was finally completed without overt violence either to the Company, the law, or the State, used, and a foothold gained. Then came on the trouble that resulted as heretofore stated.

### FINAL GRANTING OF A CHARTER.

The succeeding five or six years from 1854 to 1860, is a tedious repetition of efforts at arrangements on the part of the town and county, with various Railroad parties, not forgetting those concerned in the quasi defunct Pittsburg and Steubenville, all with about the like discouraging result. The idea, however, of a regular right of way for an incorporated company was never lost sight of, and in March, 1860, the Legislature finally incorporated what was known as the Holiday's Cove Railroad Company, with about the same authority and privileges as was asked by the original company coupled with conditions providing for the construction and working of a branch to Wellsburg. G. Mc. Porter represented the two counties, and John Letcher was Governor.

Work under this charter did not commence immediately in Virginia, though all difficulty of a legal nature was understood to be removed and the war coming on, the year after, attention in our county was diverted from Railroad matters. Still the idea of a Railroad connection with some point was by no means dropped. At times it seemed almost hopeless, and yet even among the stirring voices of the war, could be occasionally heard the cry for a Railroad. Different projects were discussed; divers arrangements gone into and forgotten one after the other, and still the pressure remained.

### THE \$20,000 SUBSCRIPTION CHARTER OF 1868.

In 1868, L. Applegate, A. Kuhn and Thos. Everett, with others,

succeeded in raising by subscription a fund of \$20,000 to comply with the terms of a charter for a road connecting at some point opposite Steubenville, known as the J. H. Pendleton charter, which was prepared in 1867, and enacted July 17, 1868. This, the germ of the P. W. & Ky., provided first for a road to the town of Wellsburg, and thence to the city of Wheeling. The capital stock was to be not less than \$20,000, or more than \$500,000, and the two counties were authorized to borrow money and to issue their bonds therefor under certain conditions. It was a sort of alternative arrangement in the beginning. Brooke County was authorized by the charter to construct the road to Wellsburg on raising the minimum sum to give it validity, the best way she could; and Ohio County was likewise authorized to continue it further southward. The initial point was the Steubenville bridge and whether the road stopped at Wellsburg or went further was optional. By this time matters had taken such a shape at Wheeling that a connection with Pittsburg had become desirable with an important interest there, instead of objectionable; and generally speaking, the town had outgrown the small jealousies of a few years previous. A very decided feeling in favor of the projected road, as a through road, soon developed itself. Capt. John M'Lure was a staunch friend, through good and evil report, as was also Hon. Chester D. Hubbard, and they with many other leading business men of Wheeling are fairly entitled to the remembrance of the people of Brooke County. Under their sagacious and energetic management the matter very soon took a better shape. The charter was amended so as make the road a continuous one to the city of Wheeling, and yet again by another amendment to continue it to the Kentucky State line—the provisions of the original charter, being by these afterthoughts, extended to all the counties intervening from Brooke to Cabel.

### BURYING THE HATCHET.

The final act, which may be called the Act for Burying the Hatchet in all Railroad controversies, in which Ohio County and Brooke were antagonistic, was passed February 16th, 1871. It provided that the corporate name of the company should be the "Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad Company," and in this name should have all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities of the Panhandle Railroad

Company. An understanding had been had with the Pennsylvania Company, at an early day, by which favorable terms touching connections had been secured and this was renewed to suit the new arrangement. The maximum capital stock was fixed by the charter at \$8,000,000; and for the construction of the twenty-four miles immediately contemplated, a capital stock of \$400,000 was deemed requisite. Adam Kuhn was the first President and during his administration releases of rights of way were obtained and most, or all of the sections, put under contract. Brooke County voted first, \$100,000, and shortly afterwards \$15,000 additional to the stock; Ohio County, in all, \$245,000.

#### PROPORTIONATE SUBSCRIPTION BURDENS.

Here it may be noted that Brooke County in voting \$115,000 really assumed a proportionably much larger burden than did Ohio County with her subscription of more than double the amount. Stated in round numbers, the taxable bases of the two counties were in the proportion of \$3,000,000 to \$15,000,000 (\$17,751,515, eight years later,) so that the fair equal quota of the latter county would have been at least five times that of Brooke, or \$575,000. It may, however, be also stated that at the time, Ohio County and the city were somewhat involved in debts, while Brooke owed next to nothing.

Previous to this about \$20,000 was subscribed, nearly all in Brooke, at the outset of the enterprise. About one-fourth of it was paid, and the subscribers to the remainder then declined to liquidate, alleging various defences. Their refusal resulted in a suit in the Circuit Court, which, in one or more test cases, resulted in judgment for the defendants, but the plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Court of the State where the matter is still pending.

After Mr. Kuhn retired from the Presidency he was succeeded by Lewis Applegate who labored arduously and faithfully during the construction period of the road. To him and to Mr. H. G. Lazear the county is greatly indebted. After Mr. Applegate came C. D. Hubbard who still retains the position as the head of the corporation.

We have now brought the Railroad era down to the period of our "Record," from which we copy various dates and data, adding such remarks as may seem necessary to the connection. These dates were put down at the time and may be depended upon:

Proposals for contracts were advertised for early in 1872 and were promptly taken at what were considered very low rates and the work commenced forthwith and by the close of the year several of the sections, among them the heavy dump, just north of Wellsburg, completed within the original estimates. The succeeding winter, however, was an exceedingly bad one for outdoor work and it being desirable to finish the sections commenced, considerable waste occurred and much loss to the Company. Work, however, progressed on the opening of the next season.

W. C. Smith, Civil Engineer, made report to the Ohio County Commissioners of surveys and estimates relating to the proposed Railroad from opposite Steubenville to Wheeling. The Commissioners thereupon ordered a vote on a subscription of \$250,000 to the capital stock thereof on behalf of Ohio County, which was voted January 2, 1872. Ayes 2510, nays 190, and appropriated by Councils January 17, 1872. On the 19th of January, same year, application was made to the Supervisors of Brooke County for the remaining \$40,000 of the \$100,000  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. bonds as voted by the people November, 1868, and the subscription thereof by the Supervisors was ordered. Proposals for contracts were advertised, for March 1, 1872. Ordinances for both counties again affirmed, in Brooke on the 22d of March, 1872; in Ohio on the 26th of April, 1872. On the 17th of January, 1872, Wheeling Councils granted right of way into and through the city. On the 17th of June, 1873, Ohio County voted an additional \$15,000, and on the 12th of July, Brooke County the same amount.

### THE FIRST SHOVEL FULL.

The first shovel full of dirt was lifted at the narrows just below town on Monday, the 6th day of May, 1872, and the understanding then was that the road would be in readiness for the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Company to take possession by January 1, 1873.

Ground for the depot was purchased of H. Kimberland June 23, '72, for a consideration of \$600. On the 27th of September, 1872, Messrs. Cochran & Co. reported their contract finished, being the sections extending from Liberty street, Wellsburg, to J. W. Cox's, and being the first sections completed. Their contract on Beech Bottom was finished in October, 1873.



Gordon & Wright were the contractors on the section south of town, including the bridge over Buffalo, and their suspension in September occasioned much loss to their men and trouble and loss to the Company. The same may be said in regard to Hawley & Co. Finally, owing to failures among the contractors, ill-fortune and bad management, the company itself was forced into an assignment, which was executed on the 28th of September, 1873.

### MONEY ALL EXPENDED.

Operations then stopped and for a time the outlook was decidedly gloomy, the money being all expended and an indebtedness of about \$24,000 depending.

We have under date of January 23, 1875, the following: There was a special election on the county subscription of \$8,000, being the estimated one-third of the indebtedness of the P., W. & Ky. Railroad Company and Brooke County's proportionate share thereof; and also on the question of passing over the stock of the county to any party that will take it and undertake to complete the road and operate it on satisfactory terms. The vote resulted:

For subscription.....	372	For transfer.....	669
Against subscription.....	253	Against transfer.....	216

At the ensuing February term the result of the vote was affirmed and J. C. Palmer, Abram Wilson and J. M. Duvall were deputed to confer with like commissioners of Ohio County, touching the matter. At the June term these commissioners made a favorable report and the issue of the bonds was formally directed.

About the first of June, Ohio County, by her commissioners, sanctioned the arrangement, the people having previously voted, and shortly afterwards payment of the indebtedness, estimated at \$24,000, commenced at Wheeling. A re-organization being proposed on the basis of a private subscription and acceptance of the offer of the two counties as expressed by vote, the corporation of Wellsburg, on the 10th of December, voted 197 to 22, to subscribe \$10,000 to the stock. The private cash subscription at the time was reported to be about \$35,000.

During the interim, the company became involved in more or less litigation in regard to "right of way" mostly with individuals on the upper end of the line, that gave a good deal of trouble and by delaying



the work caused great loss to the company and indirectly to the public. Prominent among the litigants we again find Mr. Wells, as pertinaciously obstinate in the assertion of what he considered his private rights as he had been resolutely determined in the advocacy of the right of way when the circumstances had been somewhat different. These troubles were, however, all finally adjusted.

### PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER.

Under date of February 7, 1876, we find that the special committee of the Ohio County commissioners appointed to confer with Messrs. Hubbard, List and others in regard to a plan suggested for the completion of the Railroad, considered the same and shortly after, the proposition to transfer the entire interest of the two counties to a proposed new company was agreed to. \$75,000 it was estimated, of a cash subscription, was required, and of this, it was the understanding about \$50,000 was provided, including a subscription of \$10,000 by the corporation of Wellsburg which was made on the 24th of June. The agreement required the new company to commence within six months, which not being done, owing to failure to raise the required fund, and alleged defect in the charter of the company the contract failed by lapse of time. Brooke County, by order of court cancelled her agreement Aug. 14th. 1876. The Pennsylvania company suggesting further legislation in September, and the suggestion being approved, the whole matter at this date is in abeyance, waiting legislation and steps have been taken in the meantime for the issue of \$200,000 mortgage bonds.

### BILL TO LEGALIZE A TRANSFER PASSED.

Under date of January 28, 1877, the Bill authorizing the county authorities of Ohio and Brooke Counties to dispose of their property of whatever kind, in the P. W. & Ky. Railroad, being the legislation deemed necessary by the Pennsylvania Company, as heretofore mentioned, was introduced in the State Senate in January, 1877, and shortly after, passed, as submitted. About the 1st of June ensuing, Mr. President Hubbard was notified officially by the Pennsylvania Company that they had taken definite action looking to a speedy resumption of active operations. Shortly after the Commissioners of Ohio County ordered a vote in that county on a subscription of \$50,000

to the stock of the Company on the reorganized basis, being a part of the \$200,000 agreed upon as a necessary to be raised by individual stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company jointly, to finish and stock the road for business. \$180,000 was the estimated capital stock of the new organization. The election was held on the 7th of August, and in Ohio County resulted affirmatively; the vote in Brooke, ordered June 11th., on a subscription of \$20,000, on the same terms and for the same purposes, held on the same day, resulted adversely. The vote stood:

## VOTE ON RE-ORGANIZING.

For Subscription.	Against Subscription.
Wellsburg.....298	14
Bethany.....61	80
Pierce's Run.....9	12
Lewis'.....9	25
Windy Mill.....11	14
Fowlers. ....15	34
Good Will.....2	82
Middle Ferry.....11	65
<hr/> 416	<hr/> 326

Necessary to carry, 144 votes.

In the matter of previous subscription by the town, (June 24, 1876,) the proposition again came before the council June 22, 1877, in the shape of an ordinance to issue the proposed bonds to the amount of \$10,000 to purchase "first mortgage bonds" of the Railroad Company, it was rejected by an unanimous vote. The vote was reconsidered July 3, and passed. Ayes—Reid, Brashears, Clendenen. Nays—Beall, Caldwell (Mayor.) Barclay was excused from voting; and W. C. Barclay was authorized to make the subscription. Before this was consummated, objection was made to the shape of the subscription which resulted in the whole proceedings being annulled at a special meeting in September.

## THE PENNSYLVANIA SUBSCRIPTION.

The Pennsylvania Company subscription was formally made at Wheeling on the 18th of July. On the 21st of August the contract for completing the road was awarded at Pittsburg to Messrs. Mackin & Co., of that city, their bid being \$35,080, which was about \$1000 less than the estimate as made by Chief Engineer Becker. On the 23d of

September work was actively commenced at a point opposite Steubenville, and prosecuted without interruption.

The Wellsburg depot was located where the building now stands, and the ground purchased from J. H. Rose, heirs of Robert Brown and Dr. E. H. Moore, about the middle of October, and about the middle of November, the contract to put up the building was awarded to Mr. Wm. H. Brown, contract price \$1,945. Work on the same commenced about the 1st of December.

### ENTRANCE INTO WELLSBURG.

The locomotive of the construction train crossed the corporation line, (the north limit of the Fair Grounds,) on the afternoon of Tuesday, Nov. 6, and in a day or two afterwards passed down Yankee street. At this writing, (December 20,) the road may be said to be completed as far as to the depot in Wellsburg, ballasting going on for several miles below, and track laying progressing at a point half way between Short Creek and Wheeling with a fair prospect of the rails being laid to Wheeling by the 1st day of January.

On Monday, February 25, 1878, took place the formal and regular business opening of the P. W. & Ky. Railroad. On the Sunday previous a train of passenger and freight cars passed down, and next morning a portion of the same left Wheeling at 5.05 and arriving here shortly after 6, in the midst of a driving snowstorm and proceeded up the line. The train carried several of the officers and higher employes of the company, among them: J. H. Barrett, General Superintendent; Ross Kells, Master Mechanic; G. L. Layng, Telegraphist; J. M. Becker, Engineer in Chief; C. Mackin, Contractor; and others. The crew consisted of: C. Wolff, Engineer; Edward Tate, Conductor; and J. L. Neely, Baggage Master; I. P. Klein took his place as agent at Wellsburg in the newly finished depot. The stations and stopping places were all assigned, properly provided and the Railroad was unanimously pronounced a success. Length of road, 24 2.10 miles, cost to Ohio County, \$306,582, to Brooke County \$123,000.

The telegraph line was completed and ready for business about the 1st of May, 1878.

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-----NOTE.-----On page 91 read (in brackets) "after" instead of "before."

## CHAPTER XIV.

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### BANKING AND BANKERS — CHARLESTOWN MANUFACTURING AND EXPORTING CO.

THE trading and mercantile importance of Wellsburg, suggested local banking facilities at an early day. The first mention we have in that line, is of the Charlestown Manufacturing and Exporting Company, which started in 1813, and wound up about three years later, during a period of great monetary depression. This was a private company, Danforth Brown, Cashier, but issued notes without being chartered, and got into difficulty on that account. The bank ceased business in 1816.

### NORTHWESTERN BRANCH BANK.

It was located in a house built for the purpose, just north of the present Hudson House, subsequently purchased and changed into a store room and dwelling by Lewis Hall, a few years ago. The stone vault yet remains. In 1832, a branch of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia was established at Wellsburg and the office located in the same building. John C. Campbell was the first President and S. Jacob Cashier. The former removed to Ohio County in 185—, and was succeeded by Adam Kuhn, as President, S. Jacob continuing as Cashier, until the mergement into a National Bank and afterwards. During the boating days preceding 1845, a large amount of river

business was transacted, besides the ordinary business of country, and the Bank was of the very highest credit. During the mighty crash of 1837, the N. W. Bank of Virginia and its branches did not suspend payments, though it is understood that "post notes" as they were called, were issued, temporarily and to relieve the pressure for specie payments. After the panic, they were called in and the bank resumed its usual steady going, prompt, specie paying business. Ordinarily the issues of the Virginia Banks were limited to notes of not less denomination than \$5; but towards the close, notes of a less denomination were legalized and put into circulation.

### THE SHINPLASTER CURRENCY.

During the hard times of 1837-40, what were called shinplasters were issued by private firms, as an expedient to supply small change and meet the emergency of the times. They were sometimes of as low denomination as  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cents, were issued by different establishments payable in goods, and generally had a free local circulation. They were not, however, recognized by the Banks and so far as known, not by the laws of the State, but permitted as a matter of necessity.

Business was conducted in the old building until the concern was moved into the new banking house, proposals for the construction of which, were advertised July 2, 1835, by Adam Kuhn, Danforth Brown, C. Tarr, Sr., and John C. Campbell, and the new building, considered a good one for its day, was finished at a cost of some \$6000, and occupied for business some time in the succeeding year.

### FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The business continued without interruption, paying moderate and sure dividends, and supplying the wants of the community, until the war came on in 1861, and disorganized the arrangements with the State, which was a stockholder in the Bank. The matter was arranged and after the passage of the National Bank Act, the concern was re-organized June 1865, with the same officers, directors and mainly the same stockholders, as the First National Bank of Wellsburg. Subsequently in May 1871, it was considered advisable to make a change, and by order of the stockholders, the First National went into liquidation. It was succeeded amicably and without intermission by



the present Wellsburg National Bank, with an increased capital, many of the stockholders renewing their stock, and the business continued for a period under the old administration. W. K. Pendleton succeeded Adam Kuhn as President, and Wilson Beall has been from the start, acting Cashier; John S. Beall shortly afterwards being made his assistant, and so continues.

#### THE WELLSBURG BANK.

The Wellsburg Bank, known as S. George's Bank, was started by S. George and Thomas Hammond, at about the period of the change above mentioned, as a private Bank. Mr. Hammond retired after a short period, and the institution has since been managed satisfactorily by Mr. George. It does not issue notes. At present it is located in an apartment built for the purpose, southwest corner of the Hudson House, and is very conveniently arranged.

As the men referred to in connection with Banking, have been in some sort public characters, some reference to them here may not be out of place.

#### DR. J. C. CAMPBELL.

John C. Campbell, who still survives, a very old man, on his farm in Ohio County, was prominent as a young man here as early as 1820. A graduate of one of the British Universities, he served as surgeon for a period on board a British war vessel, and arrived here in 1818, and started in the practice of medicine and surgery. He was skillful in both capacities and afterwards added to his profession the practice of the law. He was an accomplished gentleman, somewhat brusque in his manner and was called by his political opponents an "aristocrat," but was kind hearted and charitable, and probably had in his nature, less of aristocracy in its offensive sense, than most of his critics. He was a staunch and outspoken Whig and something of a politician, though never a very successful one. He married a daughter of Alex. Campbell, of Bethany, and after her death, Mrs. Vance, a widowed daughter of Samuel Sprigg, of Ohio County, and moved to that county a quarter of a century ago. He was President of the N. W. Bank at Wheeling for a period, had a position under the Government during the war and since has been living in retirement.

During the Railroad controversies in the Legislature in 1854, he

with Thos. Gally represented Ohio County and took part against Brooke touching the right of way; but he subsequently explained that he was only opposed to the road stopping at Wellsburg, and would not have opposed a charter for the bridge and road, had the continuation to Wheeling been contemplated.

#### ADAM KUHN.

Adam Kuhn came to this county from Westmoreland County, Pa., a young man at about the same time as Campbell. He was well educated, aspiring and industrious, studied law, and was for several years under General Connel, Clerk of the Courts under the Old Virginia regime. He was never very popular among the masses, though a man held in high respect for unimpeachable integrity and business capacity. As evidence of this, no man ever lived in the county who was intrusted with the settlement of as many estates or who ever settled them so satisfactorily. He married Miss Priscilla Wheeler, as his first wife and she dying, Miss Juliana Gant. He died December 28, 1872, leaving a widow and several children. He resided, the latter years of his life on a small farm on the hill overlooking Wellsburg, where he erected a fine mansion toward the close of his life.

#### S. JACOB.

S. Jacob was born near West Liberty, in March, 1802. He came to Wellsburg in 1816, and passed his boyhood in the store of Messrs. G. & D. Fetter. His ancestor emigrated from Wales previous to the period of the revolution, and landed with two other brothers at Annapolis, Md. Two of the brothers shortly left in different directions, but he remained for a period at Annapolis. About 1795, his son Gabriel, (grandfather of the writer of this,) moved west and located near West Liberty, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1822. He is understood to have performed some service in the revolution. John J. and Zachariah Jacob, both leading men, were sons of his, the latter giving the name to Jacob street, in Wheeling. Samuel was the youngest son, and is the sole survivor.

On reaching his majority, he engaged first in merchandising at Wellsburg, had some connection, not very fortunate, with the old Glass-works, and was a pioneer in the coal trade. He constructed

and operated the first railway at the narrows and they are operated substantially in the same way yet. In 1832 he became Cashier and in 1834 purchased the farm, one mile east of town, on which he yet resides. He has been one of the most successful farmers in the county, early took a great interest in fine stock and was among the very first and most energetic to embark in the growing of fine wool. His connection with the Bank lasted until sometime in 1872—40 years—since which time he has lived the evening of an active life retired from active business, on his farm.

## CHAPTER XV.

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### RELIGIOUS DRIFT AND CHURCHES.

A SKETCH of early times would be incomplete without some account of the religious drift of the day and of the foundation and progress of the church societies. It has been the fashion to lament the degeneracy of our times in matters of vital piety : but if the discussions and records are to be taken in evidence as to the real essentials of religion, there does not appear to be much ground for lamentation. In matters of tolerance and charity for opinion there has been a manifest improvement. In those days although professors were few in number and the population, at best, was thinly scattered, and among the better educated of them scepticism was affected, after a Frenchy, Tom Paine fashion, yet sectarianism flourished and the lines were drawn between church-men far more so than at this day. There seems to have been more activity in religious matters but there was certainly less tolerance ; and although revivals were more frequent and more noisy, yet it is doubtful whether the plane either of religion or morals was as high as it is now. Says a writer of that period : “there was much controversy among clergymen and laymen, so that some pulpits were more like ecclesiastical batteries than places where the bread of life was dispensed. Men did not understand one another and very often they did not know themselves. Questions of doubtful disputation were much discussed to the neglect of more important

things. The Calvinist and the Arminian stood apart as though they served different masters, neither properly understanding the other, but mutually charging each other with holding doctrines and views, which they did not hold."

### HOW THEY PUT IT.

Infants a span long are predestined by you Calvinists, to the fires of eternal hell, sneers one debator; literal fire and brimstone is the doom of the unrepentant sinner according to your creed, retorts the disputant of the other side; and unless you are actually immersed, and go under the water, you say, says a critic of another belief, there is no remission of sin for any of us. Those who are predestined shall be saved, dogmatically shouts the one, no matter what else happens; the soul that is once sanctified on earth, can commit no sin, and is sure of Heaven, bawls the other, do what the owner will; and yet again, says another, if you reject all these other tenets and follow mine, you are on the only high road to eternal bliss, that is, safe and straight. Works without faith, faith without works, works and faith combined; predestination and election, original sin, free will, sanctification, immersion, altogether, the discourses of those days, seem a strange medley to us, and it almost seems a wonder that the few seeds of vital piety, gathered from the Sermon on the Mount, were not utterly choked out in the weedy wilderness of doctrinal quackery.

### COMPARATIVE RELIGIOUS ZEAL.

Of zeal, there appears to have been no lack on the part of laymen or preachers; which is shown by the religious activity, and the numerous churches that sprung up among the log cabins, and by the repute in which the early preachers, to this day, are held by reason of their controversial powers and their energy and perseverance in promulgating their particular dogmas. The preachers were generally men of education and often of ability. Zeal, does not appear to have been exclusively exhibited by any one sect, for we have on the books representations of all, the Presbyterian, the Baptist, the Methodist, the Episcopalian, and various off shoots from each, not forgetting Joe Smith and the Mormon Bible, which originated in Washington County, at a somewhat later day, and was misapplied to found an original creed,



Still, there were many sincerely pious people and many humble yet heroic preachers.

In proportion to the population, and considering the infancy of the settlements both church building and attendance on churches, seem to have been better attended to than in our day. The zeal and self-sacrificing devotion of the early preachers, especially of the Methodist itinerants, seem to have been far in advance of their successors.

### EARLY PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Presbyterian seems to have been the earliest distinctive organization of which we have accounts, though the Baptist, Methodist and Episcopalian are so near simultaneous, that little priority can be claimed. The Scotch-Irish element of the population was, however, Calvinistic by descent and tradition and when toward the close of the century churches came to be regularly formed, they appear to have been in the ascendant. Among the more prominent preachers of the denomination hereabout, in early times, may be mentioned Rev. Elisha McCurdy, Wylie, Marquis, John Brice, James Hervey and others. Thomas Campbell, the father of Alexander, and Alexander himself, at first were preachers of more or less Calvinistic strain, possibly not accepted as the strictly orthodox. An incident is in print that occurred under the ministration of Rev. McCurdy, at the "Three Springs Church," one of the very first erected, that shows the character of the services. The church which dates from 1790, was located about a mile and a half east of Holiday's Cove. Says a writer on the subject, himself a preacher:

"It was on the occasion of a communion, and the services were unusually solemn and the feeling deep. The services commenced on Sabbath, September 13th, 1802, and were kept up almost without intermission for days. Men and women would be encountered on their knees praying in the woods, and the religious excitement was such as surprised the preachers, themselves.

This continued for the space of about two weeks, and on Wednesday night, September 29, it far exceeded anything that had ever been seen before; many were prostrate, crying for mercy; the exercises were continued until eleven o'clock, when, with great difficulty, the people were prevailed upon to disperse. The people, says the account, were almost universally bowed down, some deeply affected and lying pros-

trate, their cries for mercy being enough to pierce the Heavens, while they appeared to be on the brink of despair. A goodly number who have been admitted to the table of the Lord since that time, have dated their first deep and abiding convictions from that season. It was a night to be held in everlasting remembrance, for which it is to be hoped, many will praise God eternally."

This is the account the minister gives of the occasion, and it must be said that it bears little resemblance to the staid Presbyterianism of this day.

### THE PRESBYTERIANS IN WELLSBURG.

Rev. David Hervey, who died June 19, 1881, was a prominent preacher in this denomination fifty years ago. He was a man of education and ability, and hesitated not to join issue with any comer, in the controversial field, in his day. He organized the church in Wellsburg, about 1835, preaching occasionally in the Court House, and elsewhere, until the building now standing was erected, which occurred in 1838. Newell, Hare, Quillen, Smith, Moore, Mackey, have been the prominent pastors. Next after the Presbyterians in importance in early days, is probably the Baptist, yet singularly enough, there is not much in print concerning them, at least until after the establishment of the Disciples Church, the organization of which, may date from their meeting on the head waters of Buffalo, held 17th of August, 1809, when they resolved that they would form themselves into an association under the name of the "Christian Association of Washington." The twenty-one then appointed to confer together and with the assistance of Thomas Campbell, to determine upon the proper means to carry their purpose into effect, is the nucleus of the present organization, (known as the Campbellite) with its two thousand churches and 100,000 members in this country, and many in foreign lands.

### THE DISCIPLES CHURCH.

The organization was suggested by the sectarianism and dogmatism so prevalent at the time, and though the founders were justly charged with the same sin themselves, they claimed that their object was to discard all creeds and mere human church contrivances, and build fairly and squarely on the foundation left them by Christ and the

Apostles. How well they succeeded, it is not for the historian to say, but it is a fact that they have thriven and multiplied largely and it may be stated as a further fact, that although to some extent, they hold aloof from other orthodox sects, yet of late years they have felt the mollifying influences of the day. Mr. Campbell himself, in his old days, qualified some of the stiffer positions of his earlier years.

### THE FIRST CHURCH IN WELLSBURG.

The first house built in Wellsburg for public worship by any sect, was the one erected by them and called the "Regular Baptist Church," and was located on a now vacant lot belonging to S. George, Esq., near his residence. The money to build it was raised by Mr. Campbell, John Brown and others. It was vacated and torn down in 1848, and the material used in the construction of the present Disciples Church. The Bethany Church was erected in 1853, previous to which time services were held sometimes at the Campbell homestead, sometimes in a church building in the village.

Next in prominence and probably exceeding any in number of communicants in Brooke County, is the Methodist Episcopal. The original building in Wellsburg was erected sometime about 1815, but being antiquated and small, it was torn down in 1853 and the present house built, during the period of the Rev. S. H. Nesbitt. The father of Dr. Edward Smith helped on the original church.

### OLD TIME METHODISM.

Methodism in old times, is an interesting topic and carries us back to the days of real itineracy, when the preacher in the true spirit of the missionary, traveled wherever the spirit led him, without pay and without ambition, save to serve the Lord and to convert sinners. There was early a very strong Methodist sympathy in this section. There was little pretension or formality among the preachers and this commended them to the state of society in which they were thrown and withal a heroism of deprivation and hard work. They proved by their poverty, their sincerity in the cause they preached. John Waterman, Brockunier, Joshua Monroe and a score of others might be mentioned whose names years and years ago were household words among us, who long ago passed to their reward.

Rev. Thomas M. Hudson, whose death occurred in this county on Friday, December 16, 1881, in the 83d year of his age, was one of these pioneers and a man memorable in his day for unostentatious but zealous piety.

A considerable congregation of Methodists at an early day existed in the region round about what is now known as Franklin and for a long time worshipped in a house erected at his private expense on the farm of C. H. Gist, the elder, father of Jos. C. and J. W. Gist, near the border of the county. Afterwards ground, on the pike, was donated them by Dr. Edward Smith, who was then somewhat prominent in the church and a man of great liberality as well as very popular for his many sterling qualities, and a house was put up in 1835. This house proving insufficient it was torn down and the present building erected in 1854. The cemetery surrounding it is free. The congregation worshipping here is quite large.

On the ridge south of Buffalo Creek, about two miles from the river, is Kadesh Chapel, one of the very oldest preaching places in the county. It is on record that Judge Thomas Scott, of Chillicothe, Ohio, then an itinerant, preached here, in this wilderness of Parai, in 1791. The house, however, was not put up until some years after.

The Castleman's Camp-ground, a short distance east of Bethany, has a history among the Methodists. It started in very early times and was only abandoned a few years ago, on the establishment of the Bellview Camp-meeting, near the Pennsylvania line. The latter ground is now owned in fee, by a company.

#### ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On the waters of Cross Creek, about nine miles northeast of Wellsburg, is situated what is known as St. John's, one of the very oldest churches in the country, though the present brick building only bears date from 1849. The original house was put up toward the close of the last century at the instance of Dr. Joseph Doddridge, who organized a parish there about 1793. The Doctor, who resided at Wellsburg, also ministered there for thirty odd years, and after he died and until this day, the parish has been kept up and Episcopal services administered as occasion indicated. The Episcopal denomination, although it seems to have had as substantial foothold as any in early times, did not

prosper as much in modern times as did some other denominations in Brooke county.

A small brick church was put up at Wellsburg about 1848, largely by the liberality of Danforth Brown, Esq., and the members of the Brown family were among the main supporters here of the church. The congregation is yet small.

There are other church edifices and church establishments but their history where accessible, is very deficient in incident, that would be interesting.

### THE CHAPEL CHURCH.

The Chapel Church, as it is called, in Wellsburg, was erected in 1864, in the very midst of the war, the leading man in it, Rev. E. A. Brindley of the M. P. Church, raising much of the means by his personal efforts in the cities and by his appeals to patriotism in behalf of the Unionists of this section. The congregation originally was a split off from the M. E. Church, further up the street, on the subject of family sittings, which occurred some ten years previous, but about the time the new house was put up they had become known as Methodist Protestants and were a branch of that denomination.

The Catholic Church on the high ground at the lower end of town was put up in 1854, the funds being raised by general contribution such as were not provided by the church. The dedication was by Bishop Whelan, of Wheeling, and we believe there have been only two officiating priests from that day to this, Father Bazil and Huber, who have steadily and acceptably ministered to the flock.

There has been of late years a very decided tendency toward the merging together of all sects in that tolerant and christian brotherhood, that has been the millennial hope of all good and honest men from the earliest ages of the church on earth and in which saints and good men of all ages, past, present and to come, will heartily rejoice.



## CHAPTER XVI.

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### SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

**S**EOPLE, so eminently religious in their tendencies as were our forefathers, could not be indifferent to the education of their children; accordingly, we find great attention bestowed upon the education of youth. Considering the paucity of population, the inferior quality of the teachers, and harassing nature of the times, it is as singular as it is creditable, that education such as it was, was so general. The fact that it received so much consideration is in a great degree attributable to the character of the settlers themselves. At a very early period a class of settlers came in, who possessed a degree of refinement and intelligence, equal at least to any to be found in the sections whence they emigrated. Many of them contrived to gather around them the usual appendages of higher social life. Though their houses, at first, were humble, often only a single log cabin, yet many of them owned slaves, possessed negro quarters as comfortable as their own, kept fine horses, and dispensing hospitality with a liberal profusion, essayed to be thought, what they were called by the less aspiring, "quality folks." These quality folks were generally well educated, and were both emulated and envied, by their less favored, but equally ambitious neighbors. Their own sons and daughters, they sent off to the East, to receive the polish of the college and seminary; while the others were encouraged to patronize the field school. The field school

was an institution in its way. As described by writers of the day, and as some relics, now existing, prove, they were of the class of schools which benefit through much tribulation. A log house, of moderate size, was squatted down at the intersection of a couple of cow-paths, or near some spring in the woods, the walls chinked with mud, and sticks, and stones; the roof and floor of clap-boards, and doors, windows and chimneys, of the most primitive style. To this temple of learning, resorted the urchins for miles around—trudging through the woods in families; boys and girls together, with their dog-eared school books, that had served the purposes of more than one generation. The teacher, some countryman of Ichabod Crane, or more probably, a gentleman from the bogs of “swate Ireland,” who, by his blarney, induced his simple-minded patrons to believe him a paragon of “larnin,” as well as a pattern of propriety, presided over this motley crew. The scholars sat bolt upright, on backless benches, while the MAGISTER ARTIS, presiding with infinite majesty, kept them in terror of his rod and rule. What he taught them was the application of the birch; what they learned was what they could not help. In process of time, the scholar became inducted into the mysteries of the elements, graduated when he conquered the single rule of three, and took his first degree when he acquired “round hand writing.” Jolly times, they were, at the old field schools—checkered like our lives with much pleasure, much of pain. The riotous pleasure of boyhood, when released like young colts from durance vile, the war-like preparations of barring out, and the chivalrous punctilio of the assault, surrender and treaty, the juvenile gallantry of the youngsters toward the blushing lasses—all these recollections of old lang syne, as they rush back upon the memory, drown out the doleful hours of enforced quiet, the painful confinement, the bothering of brain over intricate problems, the visions of the birch, smart of the birch itself, and the manifold exacerbations of the youthful spirit. Reminiscences as these, and many more, balance each other on memory’s chart, as the mind recurs to the school boy days.

The teachers themselves, were not generally very advanced in learning, nor were they always given to habits of strict sobriety; were poor in purse, and often compelled to eke out a scanty livelihood by other avocations; among which were those of traveling cobbler and tailor. They boarded round among their patrons, and in the intervals

between their professional engagements, they mended the shoes and made the breeches for the families with whom they boarded.

These field schools, as they were called, existed until a late day, and indeed are not yet extinct; but as the population increased, the standard of education was advanced and academies and colleges were planted at various points, wherever numbers justified.

### ADVANCED SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED.

Toward the close of the last century, a movement was made by the members of the Redstone Presbytery, to establish schools on a firm foundation, having in view the advancement of the church. In 1792, an academy was established at Canonsburg, in Washington County, Pa., and another in Lexington, Rockbridge County, Va., believed to be the first high schools west of the Allegheny mountains. These academies or seminaries as they were called, were kept up for a time by contributions from the people, but in a short time, they received sufficient patronage to be self-supporting. The seminary at Canonsburg, was converted into Canonsburg College in 1802, since which time, the institution has grown in popular estimation and become one of the most respectable institutions of learning in the Union. About the same time that Canonsburg College was established, a competitor sprung up in Washington, which after a chrysalis existence of a few years, assumed the name of Washington College, and in time attained to great prosperity. Academies and high schools multiplied and kept pace with the progress of the country. At every considerable town, an academy was established and sustained—sometimes aided by private munificence, sometimes assisted by the State, and at others depending solely upon their merits for their support. An academy was established at Wellsburg at an early day, which furnished means of education to many now in active life, and once possessed considerable celebrity. Alexander Campbell also, was early distinguished as an instructor of youth, many of the middle aged citizens of the present day having received their education under him. His career as an instructor, culminated in the establishment of Bethany College in 1840.

### BEGINNING OF BETHANY COLLEGE.

The first definite plan of the organization of the College is laid down by Mr. Campbell in the "Millennial Harbinger" for October, 1839,

under the head "New Institution." The project had been long ripening in his mind, but its realization had been deferred waiting the successful establishment of Bacon College, Kentucky, in the success of which, Mr. Campbell, took a great interest. His first idea was that the location of the college should be "entirely rural—in the country, detached from all external society; not convenient to any town or place of rendezvous—in the midst of forests, fields and gardens—salubrious air, pure water—diversified scenery of hills and vallies, limpid brooks and meandering streams of rapid flowing water. Such is the spot I have selected." This description sounds somewhat Acadian, but it correctly delineates the landscape, while the event shows that academic seclusion has proven a failure—a thriving village springing up around the very doors of his college.

#### THEOLOGICAL IDEA OF A SCHOOL.

His next grand idea was, that the school should be free from any sectarian influence, and thus severed from the dogmas of established religions, induct more rational theology into the minds of students than he deemed then prevailed. Says he: "We want no scholastic or traditionary theology. We desire, however, a much more intimate, critical and thorough knowledge of the Bible, the whole Bible as the Book of God—the Book of Life and of human destiny, than is usually, or indeed can be, obtained in what are called Theological Schools."

His model school was to be built up on an original plan combining in its detail the requisites both of church and college and of church, pre-eminently. To quote farther from his programme. "This church institution shall, in one cardinal point of view, resemble the West Point military school. There it is not the theory alone, but the military camp, the practice, the daily discipline of the god of war. In this institution it will not be theory of a church—of Bible reading, Bible criticism, Bible lectures—sermons—church order—Christian discipline: but daily practice of these. This church will be in session seven days every week. The superintendant of this institution, or the professor in attendance, will be bishop *PRO TEMPORE* of the church. The young men, in all their readings, questions and answers and exercises, shall rise and speak, and act, as though they were, as in truth they are, members of a particular church met for edification and worship."

## THE COLLEGE ESTABLISHED.

His programme then goes into detail of prospective arrangements, some of which have been consummated and others proved visionary. The College was incorporated in 1840. The second annual meeting of the Trustees was held at Bethany, on Monday, May 10, 1841, at which time, the available funds of the Institution were stated at \$11,954, obtained by subscription, a considerable portion of which was by Mr. Campbell, who was acting as treasurer and agent. Four Professors had been nominated, two of whom, W. K. Pendleton, a graduate of the University of Virginia, and Robert R. Richardson, M. D., accepted their appointments as stated at this meeting. The bill of fare at the Stewart's Inn, it was resolved, should be the same as at the University, and the cost of one year's attendance, was unanimously fixed at \$150, besides an entrance fee of \$10, for each student.

At this time, the buildings were unfinished, and but a little over \$1000 of the subscription actually paid, although the Inn and Collège were built. The Treasurer asked \$20,000 from the community and in consideration, promised not only an abundance of competent instructors, but accommodations for five hundred students. To raise the requisite funds, he labored with an assiduity the most indefatigable and traveled into the most remote sections of the Union, and even beyond. For the first few years of its existence, the College struggled against manifold difficulties, not the least of which was opposition on sectarian grounds, but finally, it overcome them all, and at this day, realizes, in some degree, the anticipations of its venerable founder and President.

Notwithstanding his religious peculiarities, the reputation of Mr. Campbell attracted an indiscriminate patronage, and gradually his school worked itself, not only into notice but into possession of considerable patronage. The Chairs of several Professors are now endowed, in sums sufficient to afford them comfortable salaries, and are generally filled, and with men of the first order. The old college building, which was accidentally burned, in December, '57, was replaced the succeeding season, by a portion of the present magnificent edifice, dedicated December 10, 1858, the funds having been obtained by subscription, among those friendly to the institution. The



building destroyed was not of much value; but the valuable libraries, cabinets, &c., belonging to the college, some of which it was impossible to replace, were a serious loss.

By another fire attributed to incendiaries, on the 23d of October, 1879, a large proportion of the building, being about one-fourth, with society rooms and contents, was again destroyed, and has not yet been replaced. The loss was estimated at about \$25,000; the College being insured for \$30,000.

#### WEST LIBERTY ACADEMY AND STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The beginning of the State Normal School at West Liberty, was the academy established by Prof. A. F. Ross in 1858. It was conducted as such until after the adoption of the Free School law in 1864, in which Ross was largely and most honorably instrumental. Not long after, the building was adopted by the State and used as one of the Normal Schools.

#### FEMALE SEMINARIES IN WELLSBURG.

Sundry efforts were made to establish Female Seminaries in Wellsburg on a permanent basis, but without much success. The last and most notable was in 1852. Several public spirited gentlemen of the town and county, mostly of the Methodist connection, conceived the idea of establishing such a school. The project of a church institution of the sort was then prominently before the conferences and under satisfactory assurances of patronage from the church, the movers in this project were encouraged to begin. Agents were put in the field, several thousand dollars raised by subscription, ground bought and one wing of a handsome and substantial building actually finished and equipped. The school was actually carried on as a Female Seminary for several years. Although the church patronage feature was soon proven to be a delusion, the school on its merits seemed to promise to be a success. Rev. Samuel H. Nesbitt, pastor in charge at Wellsburg, was, by appointment of the Conference, Principal, and prospects good from 1853 to 1856; but the war coming on, the Seminary, after graduating several young ladies, finally, about 1862, died on the hands of Mrs. Hester E. Jones, who succeeded him. The premises were then used for a Public School until the present school building was got ready, and shortly after that, it was converted to the present use.

## FREE SCHOOLS IN BROOKE COUNTY.

In 1855, under the then Virginia Free School Law, an effort was made to establish free schools in Brooke but without success. The law required a two-third affirmative vote which as then taken at the various precincts, is copied.

	For Free Schools.	Against F. S.
Neil's Precinct (Holiday's Cove)....	15	14
Good Will.....	35	23
Wellsburg .....	158	62
Fowler's.....	24	40
Wells' (opposite Steubenville).....	18	40
Bethany.....	58	21
Total .....	308	200

The result fell short 30 odd votes in a very meagre poll; from which it may be inferred, that except in Wellsburg and Bethany, public opinion had not yet reached an advanced stage in favor of free schooling. A few years later came a change in public opinion on education, and a great many other matters, wrought by the events of the war, and in the very midst of hostilities, in 1864, the present Free School system was adopted. Hon. Gordon Batelle, of Ohio County, and A. F. Ross, late of Brooke, were largely instrumental in this. The county was divided into Buffalo, Cross Creek and Wellsburg School districts; the two former being all outside the town corporation, and as the law provided they were divided into sub-districts and the machinery put in motion in some instances, and quarters, with a good deal of friction and pull-back. New houses had to be provided in every district and it was expensive. The records of the country districts are not readily attainable; but in each of them the school tax was a very large proportion of the annual levy. With commendable spirit, however, the taxpayers persevered until every sub-district was supplied and Brooke County now stands among the very foremost in the State in regard to her Public Schools.

## WELLSBURG INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

In Wellsburg district, as stated, the Seminary building was first used as a free school house. The first Board of Education elected consisted of G. W. Caldwell, President, Joseph Applegate and Jos. B. Harding. H. C. Shearer was by them appointed Secretary. This was in June,

1864. George W. Russell took the enumeration. Males 173, females 204; colored 5—total 332. The salaries at first, were for principal \$50 per month; for teachers \$25 to \$30, and four teachers in addition to the principal were employed. The levy for school purposes was, 1864, 15 cents on the \$100 valuation.

#### ENUMERATION IN 1880-1.

At this time (1880-1) the enumeration is: Males 398, females 338; colored 11—total 747; and two male and six female teachers, including the principal, are required and also a temporary teacher for the colored children of school age. The levy has advanced in 1881, to 50 cents, on the \$100 valuation and still the schools are crowded and salaries low.

A considerable addition, however, it may be stated, was made to the original school district by the annexation of territory, by the law of 1838, establishing the Independent district, by which much of the increase is accounted for. The district is a corporation under a special charter, called, therefore, an Independent district.

#### THE WELLSBURG PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

The school building was erected in 1863 at a cost of nearly \$22,000, including the grounds, all of which, except a small fraction, has been paid. James Hervey, President, Joseph Applegate and J. G. Jacob, constituted the School Board at that date. The ground was purchased, plan of a building procured from Architect Kerr, of Pittsburg, and the contract to build the same awarded to Thompson White of Wellsburg. Some of the details of the plan, relating to heating, &c., &c., were omitted at the time and the building got ready for occupancy in 1868-9.

It contains eight large school rooms, 26x26 feet and a large hall or exhibition room, full size of the building, and has a capacity for about 400 children. Although devoid of architectural display, it is as commodious as is desirable; and as convenient and safe as any one in the State. The house was newly roofed with slate in 1881, and otherwise repaired.

#### LAZEARVILLE SCHOOL.

In the summer of 1830, the residents in the upper end of the district,

known as Lazearville, made application as the law provides for a school house.

They had the requisite numbers and in 1881 the brick building now occupied was erected at a cost of something over \$1600. It has a school capacity of 75 to 100 pupils, was put up by John Mayhall and is now occupied as a school, and nearly full.


#### FREE SCHOOLS IN PUBLIC ESTIMATION.

The Public School system, so far as Brooke County is concerned, may with confidence be said to be a success; and though it bears somewhat hard financially on some parties, is universally popular, and would not be dispensed with, were opportunities afforded.

## CHAPTER XVII.

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### THE WAR RECORD.

 POPULATION with the fighting record of the early settlers of this region could not but have a strong leaning toward military matters. The settlers of 1795, in Brooke County, were as much veterans of the revolution as are the middle aged soldiers of to-day, of the civil war of 1861, and their experience and associations for many years after, were in the same line. Says a writer on the subject :

### MILITIA TRAININGS.

“The martial spirit of the country was far more general and active in those days than it has been in later years. This may be accounted for in two ways. In the first place, people had less to excite them and call off their attention to other things; and in the second place, the warlike feeling engendered in the war of Independence, and then rekindled by the war of 1812, had not died out. Patriotism, of which every man had more or less, and war were at that day regarded as almost identical in the popular mind. Moreover, there were then living many of the old soldiers of the Revolution whose merits as patriots were held up in Fourth of July harangues for the imitation of their younger countrymen. This led to the enactment of laws requiring every male inhabitant in good physical condition, between the ages of 18 and 45, to be enrolled, and to give two days each year to training. Each company chose its own captain and other officers. Often these officers



were weak, ignorant, conceited fellows who knew no more about military affairs than so many horses. Indeed we sometimes chose such for the very purpose of showing the absurdity of the whole system. One day we would meet for company training, generally armed with broom-sticks, corn-stalks, and such like formidable weapons. A few would have muskets, rifles or shot-guns. Two or three weeks afterwards we would assemble for battalion or regimental training, traveling miles sometimes to get to the place, and then other miles in marching and counter marching. A grosser burlesque was never seen than were these militia trainings. After the armed hosts were dismissed the thirsty ones would resort to the whisky stands, and then, as their valor rose under that inspiration, we would have some war, very irregular to be sure, but enough to satisfy the ambition of the combatants. Sober men returned to their homes more weary than if they had been following the plow all day, and feeling that if they had not done their country good service, they had at least escaped a dollar fine. By-and-by this absurd practice fell into disuse, and so a grievous burden was lifted from the men's shoulders. I thought long afterwards that the military spirit had all died out of our people; but when I saw 300,000 men spring to arms at the call of their country when Sumter was fired upon, I found that it was not dead, but only sleeping."

This account is a pretty correct picture of militia musters in Brooke County, which happily went out of existence in a cloud of dead cats and old boots about the beginning of the civil war.

That there was an abundance of substantial military spirit, however, the records of two wars most honorably sustain. Two full companies were recruited for the war of 1812, the rosters of which are as follows:

#### MUSTER ROLL OF CAPT. ELSON'S COMPANY.

This company drew its arms and accoutrements at Point Pleasant, in the First Virginia Regiment in the U. S. Service in 1812.

John H. Elson, Captain; Thomas McCreary, Lieutenant; Wm. Carle, Ensign; Joshua Everett, 1st Sergeant; Jacob Foulz, Sergeant; Wm. Atkinson, Sergeant; Jas. Gap, Sergeant; George Templeton, 1st Corporal; And. M'Camant, David Irwin, Josiah M'Guire, John Ashenhust, Jas. Atkinson, John Brownlee, Jas. Burns, Newman Billings, John Brady, Wm. Chambers, Wm. Conningham, Isaac Conningham, Walter Cain, Jas. Campbell, Francis Duke, Aaron

Elliott, Enoch Fowler, John Freeman, Wm. Francis, Ezekiel Hoitt, Thos. Hopkins, Peter Hamlet, Samuel Hedges, Silas Hedges, George Hedges, Francis Hindman, Jacob Haines, Jas. Lee, Thos. Lee, Wm. Leeper, G. M'Cormack, David Morris, Robert M'Guire, Henry Merlott, John Muncey, Joshua Morey, Valentine Mendel, George M'Cally, Thos. Nicholls, Michael Parsons, Samuel Roberts, Wm. Roberts, Thos. Ray, John Redding, John Stewart, Jacob Stevens, Ebenezer Strain, David Smiley, John V. Swearengen, Wm. Tarr, ~~Vanorslal~~ Cornelius, John Walker, Thos. Williamson, Isaac Workman, Samuel Williamson, Hanson Wheeler, Samuel Wheeler, Nathaniel Wells.

This company did full service throughout the war, mostly in the northwest and about the lakes, though we have no records of any serious casualties in action.

#### CAPT. CONGLETON'S COMPANY.

Muster Roll of Capt. Congleton's company of Light Infantry in the 6th Regiment, Lieut. Col. James Scott, mustered in May 3, 1814, mustered out June, 1814, when on their way to active service.

Moses Congleton, Captain; John Miller, Lieutenant; Wm. Williams, Ensign; John Myers, Sergeant; Philip B. Doddridge, Sergeant; Daniel Tarr, Sergeant; Isaac Jones, Sergeant; Ed. Nicholls, Corporal; David Smiley, Corporal; John Daugherty, Corporal; Henry Linton, Corporal; Wm. Plattenburg, Fifer; James Snider, Drummer; Oliver Ashenhurst, Harvey Bonten, Nemer Boyles, D. Walton Blair, Hugh Bane, John Brown, John Bonner, Samuel Burke, Thos. Connel, Benj. Cornin, ~~Elijah~~ Cornelius, James Craft, John Crowly, Jonah Cooper, Robert M. Dawson, Jas. Early, Thos. Edgington, Sylvester Fowler, Ezekiel Fuller, John Gorely, Isaac Goudy, Nicholas Gorsuch, Wm. Griffith, Thos. Gorsuch, John Holmes, ~~Elias~~ Johnston, Wm. Johnston, James Kidwell, Alexander Lather, Andrew Lyons, Arnold Lee, Alex. McConnel, Wm. M'Millan, Levi Muncey, John Moren, John Mobley, Jacob Mendel, Samuel Pennington, Perry Petticord, Wm. Patton, Mathew Richardson, Joseph Ray, Wm. Ridgeley, Joseph Smith, Wm. Strain, John Tarr, Francis Wheeler, Charles Wells, John Worstill, James Long, John Long.

Capt. Congleton's company was never in active service, though they were actually enlisted. They were under orders on their way to the front, when they were mustered out at Morgantown about six weeks after their enlistment.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

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### THE SECESSION ERA.

**W**HEN the war of the rebellion broke out, Brooke County, in common with the Panhandle counties, was in an anomalous position. Attached politically to the great southern state of Virginia, the real rock of the confederacy; we were at the same time geographically chained to the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio equally great and dominating in the northern section—we may almost say the very keystones of the Union. As it was said, a cannon fired from the Ohio hills would reverberate over our entire territory and the ball land in Pennsylvania. Strategically, we were locked into the Union independently of our own wills; and whatever the body of the State actually did, we could not have gone with her into secession, even had our people so desired. The great States on either side of us would not have permitted it for a moment, even had the Federal government allowed it. This idea was firmly impressed upon the public mind and to some extent may account for the pronounced Unionism of these counties.

### PAN-HANDLE UNIONISM AT RICHMOND.

An instance illustrative of this, occurred in the Virginia Legislature on the heels of the excitement attending the execution of John Brown at Harper's Ferry. G. Mc.Porter of Hancock was then our delegate in the Lower House and a Bill was under discussion to appropriate

\$500,000 for arms for the State, the advocates of it more or less covertly, of course, having secession in view. Porter distinctly told them in his place, that in case of disunion "his people for forty miles along the Ohio" would not go with the State, and he did not base his Unionism on any assertion of geographical necessity, but claimed that it was the sincere will and purpose of the Panhandle people. Mr. Knote of Ohio County for himself indignantly repudiated and even attempted to excuse the indiscretion of his youthful associate. The vote was finally taken and resulted, 132 ayes for arming the State and only 2 nays against it—Porter and Nathaniel Richardson of Ohio County, the colleague of Knote. Knote not very long after joined his fortunes with the secessionists, and was forced to leave Wheeling; and Porter coming home, was soon captain of a Home Guard Military Company in Hancock. Appropriately enough, they went under the name of "Snake Hunters." In the Senate, on the same proposition, the vote stood 36 to 9.

#### POLITICS TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Politically, at least as far as Brooke County is concerned, even up to the beginning of 1861, there was a very strong southern element and the doctrines of States rights had as staunch advocates in Brooke County as it had in the capital of the State. The county had for a generation or more, been Democratic in the ordinary acceptance of the term by a decisive majority; the opposition being the old line Whigs with the germ of the Republican party then just sprouting from the old Whig soil. The Democracy adhered by inheritance to the doctrine of State rights and strict construction with a moderate yet pronounced predilection for pro-slavery ideas; the old Whigs antagonized them on almost everything unless in regard to slavery. As regards hostility to the abolition of slavery, the Whigs were as a class, very probably more hostile to abolition than were the Democracy. The Whigs were in a large proportion the wealthy and educated portion of the community—in the parlance of thirty years ago—the kid gloved aristocracy and a larger proportion of them, than among the Democracy, were actual holders of slaves or connected in some way actually with slave-holding. Many of them were descendants of the old Maryland and Virginia slave-holding stock; and others again, and not a few or unimportant, were themselves from old Virginia, with aff



the associations, prejudices and State pride of the old dominion alive and fresh, upon them.

### SECESSION SYMPATHY.

It is no wonder then, that with at least a moderate preponderance of political sentiment on the part of one great party and a very decided and pronounced sympathy of the other with southern views, there was a very strong undercurrent of secession sympathy in all these counties. In Brooke, proportionately considered, it was probably stronger than in either of the others. Fortunately for the Union cause, just about that period, the split occurred in the National Democracy, headed by Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois, whereby the line was plainly drawn between the pro-slavery and the anti-slavery and indifferent Democrats, it being at the same time understood that the former were disunionists in a certain well understood alternative, while the latter were in favor of maintaining the Union in any and all contingencies. The effect of this split was to afford many Democrats, who sincerely desired it, a fair opportunity to sever their connection with a party that they saw was leading the country into trouble, and they hastened to protest and enroll themselves as Douglas Democrats. They thus could maintain their party status, and at the same time demonstrate their loyalty to the constitution and the laws against rebellion. Many of the staunchest and best Union men and Union soldiers of the war, were of this class. Twenty-five or thirty years ago in this county, they composed the ambition, the youth and the energy of the Democratic party, and probably were a majority of it in numbers and intelligence in the Panhandle counties. The names of C. Tarr, Joseph Applegate, W. H. Harvey, D. Latimer, H. W. Crothers, dead and gone, may now be given; and those of many others still living, but to name whom, might be invidious, might be, but these few, are sufficient to indicate the style of men of whom we are treating. Paralleling these patriotic decedents from the old Democracy, was the rising party of Republicanism.

### THE RISING PARTY.

With antipathy to human slavery as its origin, its date is in the remote days of the republic. It hated slavery not more by reason of its injustice to the negro than of its injury to the white man.



It was a party of sentiment, as well as of reason and whatever it was, he who once enlisted with it, clung to it with a religious devotion. Derided in its weakness, it grew strong, its early apostles persecuted, persecution only confirmed their zeal.

In the memory of the now living, Republicans were few and far between, exceeding few in Brooke County. They were under a ban as abolitionists—later as free soilers. But they grew in numbers. They contumaciously defied Virginia law and read the Tribune and they were scolded from the bench; they printed sedition under the eyes of the Circuit Judge, and his reprimand stopped it not. Public opinion did not endorse them, and yet neither would it have permitted harsh measures to suppress such heresy. So the new party grew by degrees.

In 1856, they modestly voted for Fremont, few in numbers, but firm in conviction. They increased in numbers and in confidence. From the corporals guard of 1856, representing only the sturdy conviction of a few malcontents, they in 1860, essayed to represent a party in the State. They had a delegation in the Chicago convention of 1860. This met in May of that year and the Virginia delegation gave, as was claimed for it at the time, the decisive vote in State caucus, that determined the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President.

### CHICAGO CONVENTION.

This convention at Chicago has connection enough with local affairs to justify a brief recital of its events. As the Free Soil party came gradually into prominence—about the time it had begun to be talked about by some in Virginia, with a certain respect, as the “Republican party,” and had attracted to itself enough of contempt on the part of others, to be by them designated as the “black Republican,” or “Radical party,”—it was resolved by those prominent in it, mostly in the Panhandle counties, to hold a State convention at Wheeling. The object as much as anything else at the time, was to demonstrate that there was such a political party, and that it could hold up its head in Virginia; and in the next place to formally organize it so as to be sure of recognition by Republican organizations in other States in the coming Presidential election.

## THE PRELIMINARY MEETING.

It was known that there was a sentiment strongly averse to slavery, and all its dependencies diffused throughout the State, and it was also known that in the western third of the State, the sentiment averse to disunion was not only strong but demonstrative, and it was argued that the anti-slavery and Union elements would coalesce without difficulty, if brought together. Accordingly the convention was called with these ideas in view. The convention met at Wheeling, in the month of April, 1860. By a coincidence that at the time was commented upon, John Brown, Esq., of Hancock County, was nominated and acted as chairman. There was a fair representation of delegates from various counties, some of them duly accredited by appointments in their respective counties, others holding credentials of more questionable authenticity. But the committee on credentials could afford to be liberal, and few, if any, were refused admittance. The large hall of the Athenaeum was crowded with delegates and spectators and there was nothing about the meeting to compare unfavorably with other political gatherings. The members were perhaps more earnest and thoughtful and its deliberations were conducted with rather more than usual decorum. Those who went expecting a failure were surprised with a success. The meeting was large and orderly, unexpectedly so. The resolutions adopted are probably immaterial now; and when the time came, Senator "Dad" Caldwell, moved that "when the convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet again in Richmond," which motion, in the then aspect of the times, struck upon the audience as being much in the same spirit as the Presidency of John Brown. The motion was adopted with cheers, and it, probably fully as much as the resolutions, expressed the true sense of the meeting. Neither of these incidents were premeditated and yet both seemed ominous, and when to these are added the further fact, that the hall of the Athenaeum in which they sat, was in less than two years after, a depot for rebel and secesh prisoners by State and federal authority, the coincidence appears even the more singular. This was four months after the hanging of John Brown for treason against the State of Virginia, and in less than a year after, Virginia was in open rebellion and at war with the United States.

Previous to adjournment, the convention adopted measures looking to a permanent organization and appointed delegates to represent the State of Virginia in the convention to be held at Chicago, on the succeeding 16th day of May to nominate on behalf of the Republican party, candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

### TRIP TO CHICAGO AND ITS EVENTS

On a bright May morning the Wheeling and Pittsburg packet touched at the wharfboat at Wellsburg and put off several delegates from Wheeling. Ten or a dozen represented Ohio County and by proxy, numerous other counties in Virginia, even as far east as remote Accomac. Joseph Applegate and J. G. Jacob accompanied them from Wellsburg. Generally the appointments were in due form, very possibly some of them were not. Among the Wheeling delegates may be recalled, A. W. Campbell, of the "Intelligencer," the two Hornbrooks, Thomas and Jacob, S. H. Woodward, Norton, Baily, Wallace, Alfred Caldwell and several others; accompanying them were delegates from the interior counties, Underwood, of Fauquier, afterward Judge, a Mr. Whitehead and half a dozen others, and subsequently were added James L. Freeman and probably others of Hancock, in all something over a score of individuals, representing afterwards, in the Convention, twenty three votes for Virginia.

The delegation took the cars at La Grange at about 8 A. M. a special train having been provided to convey delegates to Chicago, and after a pleasant ride arrived at Chicago about midnight the same day, a celerity of travel not much excelled in later days.

Taking their seats without question in the Convention and controlling twenty three votes uncommitted to any particular candidate, the Virginia delegation soon came to be regarded as a floating vote, and received the more attention on that account. It became an object in the delegation itself to determine their own preferences as to candidates. Most of them had but indifferently considered the matter and on an informal ballot it was disclosed that every delegate had his separate favorite. The fact leaked out, however, that, as a second choice, Seward largely preponderated. The particular friends of Seward, however, were loth to press a vote, lest their favorite's chances would be impaired; several of the delegates were not enthusiastic in his support and at last by way of compromise, one of the delegates

from Brooke suggested the name of Abraham Lincoln. He had not been before mentioned except casually in caucus, but the idea took. After some discussion a test vote was ordered, and the result was a decided majority for Lincoln; a final vote was taken and as the result of this, Abraham Lincoln was announced as the choice of the Virginia delegation. Fourteen for Lincoln, eight for Seward, one for Cameron. Previous to this, their twenty-three votes had been variously divided but they were regarded as "twenty-three safe in the outcome, for Seward." The feeling of the convention at large, at this time, was somewhat close as between Seward and Lincoln, and when the announcement went forth that Lincoln was sure of fourteen of these twenty-three votes hitherto allotted to Seward, the scale, nearly on a balance, hitherto, seemed to turn at once in his favor. Lincoln was nominated on the third ballot.

The final results of the Chicago Convention in the nomination of Lincoln, his election and the momentous events that followed are matters of history known to every school boy, but the agency in it of the Virginia delegation, self appointed, bogus as some of it undoubtedly was, should be also on record as one of the dramatic facts of the history being then rapidly made.

Republicanism now became a power. Sympathy in sentiment on the one big question that loomed up before all, so that even the blind could see it then, made the fusion easy between these men and the Douglas wing of the Democracy. Many of the Republicans themselves had been liberal Democrats before they became Republicans, many more of them were of the younger Whigs, who were not willing to follow the party into disunion. The Union party of 1861 was thus liberal Democracy grafted upon Republicanized Whiggery, while the disunion party, such of it as there was during the war days, had in its ranks most of the stiffer Democrats and probably a majority of the more confirmed and older Whigs. They preserved this relative position through the war and to a great extent it still prevails.

Having thus at the end of twenty odd years traced the changes in political sentiment up to a period immediately preceding the war, the reader may better understand the position of affairs.

#### THE DOMESTIC INSTITUTION.

There was another element, not precisely political, festering in the

body politic, that probably had more to do with secession than any merely political one. That was the domestic institution. Slavery in one form or other was at the bottom of the entire difficulty. Of course, just on the margin of the slaveholding community, we were not really much concerned, and yet by association and in various ways, there was a good deal of interest felt and shown in whatever bore upon the subject. Here by way of explanation, a digression on the subject may be allowed.

Admitting that there is not much to be said for slavery, yet there is much to be said by way of excuse for its prevalence with us. It was an inheritance that in 1832 the northwestern Virginians tried their best to be rid of, but failed from no fault of theirs; and when in aftertimes, outsiders attempted to meddle with it, they naturally resented such interference. The more they interfered, the more set seemed to be the minds of the Virginians in regard to the economy and righteousness of slavery.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY INTERFERENCE.

Certain parties about West Middletown became very obnoxious in Brooke County by reason of this meddling with household help, and considerable neighborhood ill feeling was engendered, one main effect of which was to intensify on this side of the line a certain hatred and contempt for anything that savored of abolitionism. In some families of the Panhandle the antipathy, silly and ridiculous as it seems, against Yankees, was as pronounced as it was on the borders of the James.

As this interference affected the domestic arrangements, of course the hostility of the female members of the community was inflammable in an eminent degree. They were personally interested in household help and as one by one their servants disappeared by the underground road and became impudent or incorrigible, hatred was hardly the word to express their feelings. When secession came on, the women here and elsewhere, were rather in advance of their brothers in attachment to southern institutions.

#### SLAVERY AS IT EXISTED IN THE PAN-HANDLE.

A word or two here, regarding slavery as it existed in the Panhandle:

Slavery here, such as it was, was in a very mild form—very little different indeed, from hired labor, except in the associations and the name. Families that were able, generally owned one or more slaves



and almost uniformly treated them well. The law required humane treatment, and every consideration compelled the master, even if otherwise disposed, to avoid harshness. There was very little conscientious scruple about this sort of slavery.

### SELLING SLAVES.

Selling slaves was done; but it was not regarded as just the thing, although sanctioned by the law and custom. In such cases the purchaser commonly bought for a term of years and at the expiration of that period, say at the age of 25 or 30, if faithful service was rendered, the slave went free by the terms of the agreement, sometimes with a moderate outfit as in the case of an apprentice. From \$100 to \$300 was about the price. His freedom thus depended upon faithful service. If he ran off and was caught he risked being sold south, which was the mortal terror of the Panhandle negro. Very few of them were ever followed far, and instances occurred of voluntary return and also of cases where the master refused to receive them, under threat of being sold if they harbored about his premises. Some exceptional cases of whole families being sold south occurred, but it was by no means common or popular.

It was a point of honor for the master to protect his negro from abuse and as a general thing he would spend his estate or fight for him. Cruelty or neglect was in bad repute, and to be a kind master was considered and quoted to be one of the christian virtues.

The marital relations were regarded by the master and seldom broken by sales and when they were, it was with public disapproval. Voluntary manumission often occurred. In other cases, a freedman would buy the time of his slave wife and children and in such event he held them in fee, just as a master would have done.

Such was about the shape of slavery in the Panhandle for the half century preceding the war and no one can say, to-day, that the condition of the negro in these counties, as far as regards his moral, mental and physical welfare has been much improved by his freedom.

Slaves in these counties were never numerous and blacks are proportionably less numerous among us now, than they were before 1863. At that date, slavery with us was practically extinct.

The following is the census statement for 1860:

	WHITE.	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Brooke.....	5,425	51	18	5,494
Hancock.....	4,442	1	2	4,445
Ohio.....	22,196	126	100	22,442
Marshal.....	12,911	57	29	12,997
	<hr/> 44,974	<hr/> 235	<hr/> 149	<hr/> 45,378

So comparatively small a population hardly appears adequate for the influence it seems to have had, yet it is unquestionably the fact that it was the little leaven that helped the great uprising. The women (even in Panhandle families) of secession families were more demonstrative and more self sacrificing than the men and their influence in favor of the confederacy kept up the feeling long after the original cause of feeling had yielded to the logic of events.

Slavery in the actuality was always a disadvantage to us. Whatever advantage there was in it, if any, we got very little of; but came in for a full share of the odium, which depreciated property and always retarded population.

#### THE JOHN BROWN RAID.

The John Brown raid had also a very decided effect in forming public opinion. The writer very vividly remembers the thrill that ran through the crowd just as the Brooke County Fair was closing on the evening of October 17, 1859, when the word came and was passed from man to man, and from woman to woman, that "Old John Brown had made his attack at Harper's Ferry in the attempt to start a negro insurrection," and the half doubting, half suppressed utterances of those who saw in that ill-omened enterprise, the beginning of hostilities and the weak spot of the section they had already learned to regard as bent on war. Conservative, cautious people, spoke with bated breath and counselled them to be careful, but the event soon showed that the former were the true prophets, and only responded to the pulsations of coming events that some of them professed to feel in the air. John Brown's raid took place in October, 1859, and his execution quickly followed, December 2d, of the same year. The quasi war in Kansas was too remote to be realized as affecting us. It was to us a border riot only. The John Brown episode was more of a solid fact and even it seemed to fall upon all rather as a horrible dream, than as a reality. Few were living, who

could appreciate the nameless horrors of civil war, but all thought that they could realize the terrors of servile insurrection. The dangers of a negro rising were exaggerated in the Virginia mind, and though we had few slaves in the Panhandle, and, of course, anticipated no trouble in our county on that account, yet we could not but feel a sympathy for those sections of the State where slaves more abounded. When the John Brown tragedy came to a close and it was made plain that it was all but the work of a few wild enthusiasts and that no general combination existed, a great sense of relief was experienced.

Still the raid and its bloodshed and determination to the death, was a lesson that sunk deep into the minds of thinking men, North and South, and possibly precipitated the contest that was drawing on. The times were feverish and men's minds were in a turmoil, and ready for anything that might happen.

#### THE SECESSION CONVENTION.

Time passed on, the Legislature met, secession was discussed, South Carolina passed her ordinance, and early in 1861, a convention was meditated to deliberate on the situation in Virginia and to take such action as might seem best. At that time the very decided feeling in Virginia was adverse to disunion, though a more or less strong disunion sentiment existed. John Letcher had not long before been elected Governor with a decided Union record and with a few exceptions, the tone of the public men was for remaining in the Union and asserting their claims under the constitution as it stood. In our section secession, though it had its advocates, was decidedly unpopular. That it should have had any advocates, considering our peculiar relation to the State and the surroundings, must strike any one as foolish in the extreme, but nevertheless, there were men who pretended even in Brooke County to advocate the secession of Virginia from the Union. The orthodox Unionists were opposed to secession or disunion in any event; and were advocates of coercion by military force on the part of the government to compel the people of any State to perform their duties under the federal constitution and the laws in pursuance thereof. They were, however, not aggressive, possibly overmuch disposed to throw the odium of the initiative on the disunionists; willing enough to act, however, when the time came for action, with decision and vigor. A

milder form of Unionism was opposition to secession or disunion, but an equally positive dislike of coercion ; they were the hair splitters of the day, the party of "ifs" and "buts," generally good, honest, earnest men of southern education and sentiment, but impracticables, so far as their influence went toward the preservation of the peace they professed to desire. They discriminated nicely between the State as a body politic and the body of the people who constituted the State, and seemed to claim a sort of sacredness for the impersonality, in or out of the Union. They afterwards became the disunionists of the war ; in our section, not so much by actual personal assistance of the rebellion as by giving it moral aid and comfort and possibly material aid, in various ways.

#### ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO CONVENTION.

The proposition to call a convention passed the House on the 12th of January, 1861, providing for an election on the 4th of February, 23 days later, and the convention to assemble on the 13th of the same month, rapid, but so arranged in order to suit any emergency requiring their action that might arise by reason of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President on the 4th of the ensuing month. Secession and rebellion were in the hearts of the Legislators, though in profession, the majority was the other way. G. McPorter represented Brooke and Hancock Counties in the House at the time, Alfred Caldwell represented the district in the State Senate. Caldwell wrote home that he had to "nurse his stove in solitude," so unpopular were his sentiments, that social civilities were refused him by his fellow members.

It was ordered that the members of the convention should be elected, as members of the House then were, on the white basis, which was considered as a concession to the Union element in the State, it being favorable to the western, sparsely slave-holding section, since as near as can be estimated, it would give a western majority of fourteen votes in the Convention. Hancock and Brooke were apportioned one delegate, Ohio County two. The entire project for a Convention was opposed by the undoubted Union men of the Legislature ; it was regarded with just suspicion by them as well as by their constituents and was never desired by the western and northwestern counties of the State. Finally, it was agreed that before the action of the convention, touching the

matter concerning which it was ordained, should become operative and binding upon the State or people, it should be committed to the latter, for their conclusive endorsement or for rejection by their vote. The ballots were to bear in addition to the names of candidates, the words "For Reference" and "Against Reference." With this saving arrangement, which, however, proved a delusion if not a snare, the opposition was withdrawn and on the 12th of January the convention was ordered.

In Brooke County, C. Tarr and O. W. Langfitt were announced in the *HERALD* of the 18th as candidates; in Hancock County J. B. Brenamen. The next week added E. H. Moore, in Brooke, and G. Mc. Porter, and his uncle, W. M. Porter, in Hancock. J. D. Pickett, a minor Professor, or advanced student, in Bethany College, a Kentuckian, came also before the public by circular letter, as a States' Rights candidate for the position, claiming stoutly to be a Unionist, but antagonizing the local candidates professing the same or similar opinions. Tarr and Langfitt, in their responses in the paper, strongly deprecated secession or disunion as any remedy for grievances, State or National, and professed equally earnest devotion to the Union cause. A taint of suspicion, however, seemed to cling to the latter, that his most earnest protestation could not dispel. About Tarr there was no doubt. Moore was strong as an Unionist, but in his paper, he "utterly disavowed the doctrine of coercion by the sword." Pickett was a young man of ability and his positions had the merit of frankness, even though if carried out logically, it was very evident that they would result in nothing short of secession, if not disunion and war. He was at once adopted as the candidate of the secession element, which was relatively strong about Bethany.

Says the *HERALD* of February 1, 1861, with these candidates all before the voters: "We have no candidates among us who are avowedly secessionists, *PER SE*, but we have some among us who are more dangerous because more insidious—Union men, provided the Union can be saved according to their plans, some of which plans are impossible and others of which, if insisted upon, can result in nothing else than the happening of the very state of things that they affect to deplore." The latter prediction came true to the letter, and in no case truer than in that of Pickett, who, however, had not then been announced and was not specially alluded to.

Time was scant, and what there was, passed rapidly by in those



days. Langfitt and Moore withdrew in Brooke, leaving the field clear for Tarr and Pickett; union and disunion really as sharply defined as in many a subsequent bloody field of controversy, though more diplomatically worded and covered up, in phrases of the day. Men were wrought up, spoke plainly and acted promptly, or diplomatically, as strategy indicated, certain it is they were not in a mood to be moved by nice discriminations or to stand long on political considerations of any sort that did not involve the one big issue. Tarr was active, alert, earnest, thoroughly in the confidence of the Union men, a fair speaker, though not an orator by training or practice; Pickett was a scholar, of good address, confident and aggressive and a good speaker. He too had the zealous and earnest backing of the men of his way of thinking, of every shade and degree.

The election came off on the 4th of February and resulted as follows:

	TARR	PICKETT	REFERENCE	AGAINST REF.
Wellsburg.....	246	114	357	14
Bethany.....	67	91	139	14
Wells'.....	48	28	54	18
Fowlers.....	80	24	102	2
Good Will.....	48	22	54	16
Holiday's Cove.....	63	18	79	—
	552	297	785	64

The total vote 849 was by no means a full one—not over two-thirds of the voting strength. The vote for reference, 785, it is probable, fairly represents the Union strength of the county. Of the four hundred odd who stayed at home, more than half may be counted as secession sympathizers. The sixty-four who voted against reference were the secessionists, fair and square, though even among them, were some who voted in that way from a pure spirit of perversity and some who did so, just as purely from ignorance.

### A VICTORY FOR THE UNION

However that may all be, the result was hailed as a Union victory, Tarr was elected. His majority in Wellsburg was larger than expected and his friends there, became enthusiastic some of them, even to the point of threatening violence to his opponent. None, however, was offered, so far as known and certainly none would have been permitted by his respectable opponents, but Pickett took the alarm and disappeared ingloriously from the town before the polls were counted or the

result accurately known. Not long after he disappeared from the county and we believe in aftertimes figured in the southern Confederacy. His library at Bethany was subsequently sold.

The convention assembled in due time at Richmond and in brief, its deliberations resulted as was predicted would be the case, in the passage of the ordinance of secession. This was done in secret session on the 17th of April, 1861; the circumstances and precise date were for several days subsequent, not generally known here, though the fact was well understood and credited. It was understood here to date from the 14th.

Space will not permit a satisfactory detail of this most important event in our national history, but it will be found in the histories of the period. Fort Sumter was fired at on the 12th, at 3½ A. M.; and Mr. Tarr was fond of quoting in the Shakspearean language used by a prominent member in the convention in his hearing, "In twelve hours by Shrewsbury clock the secession of Virginia follows."

#### AFTER SECESSION.

Tarr, Porter, the delegates generally from the Pa. handle, after voting nay, left the convention precipitately and without leave, without waiting for formal adjournment or release from the obligation of secrecy that had been imposed upon all the members pending the final proceedings touching the passage of the ordinance. The convention dispatched its Sergeant-at-Arms to stop their departure at Richmond, and Governor Letcher telegraphed to different points on the railroads, the orders of the convention, to intercept them. The sincerity of Letcher in this matter has been doubted and it seems not impossible from subsequent developments, that he was not very zealous in his efforts to effect their capture. They traveled by way of the B. & O. Railroad and at Martinsburg and Martin's Ferry, the orders were received in time and some demonstrations made by the officials, but the delegates got through without serious actual detention and arrived safely at home, leaving the convention still sitting in secret session. Tarr landed at Wellsburg on a Saturday evening, accompanied by John S. Carlisle, of Marion, afterwards U. S. Senator, under the restored State Government, a pronounced and loud talking Unionist, who had come under the ban of the secessionists by his free utterances. Carlisle did good service in the Union cause without apparently being

moved by any very decided or positive convictions. He was a man more violent in denunciation and advice, than courageous or wise in action, but he suited the temper of the times. Tarr and he called a meeting in the Court House, or rather a spontaneous meeting at the Court House, full to overflowing at the ringing of the bell, greeted their arrival.

#### HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

The crowd was excited as may be supposed. Mr. Tarr narrated the history of the convention, his connection with it, the final act so far as he knew and the circumstances under which he abandoned the convention and his course was indorsed with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Carlisle followed with an impassioned and eloquent speech endorsing Tarr, and appealing to the patriotic feelings of the crowd. He counselled immediate opposition to secession by force and arms and his hot and impetuous words wrought the inflammable material almost up to the point of explosion. The question of how to get arms was raised; "we will fight them with sticks and brickbats," shouted an impressive Union man in the crowd and the sentiment was applauded to the echo. The excitement was intense and it spread like a prairie fire. From that time forward there was no more discussion, no more talk of secession and precious little comfort for men who had talked in the past in that direction. The climax was passed. A settled and fixed conviction fell upon the people that the time for action had come. Men began to talk about raising military companies, and about traitors that required watching and suppression.

At Bethany, the Frontiermen, a military company that for some time had been distrusted, was broken up because of the strong secession element in its ranks. The First Lieutenant, G. W. Curtis, was killed at Cedar Creek not many months after and many of the privates, singly and in squads, went to swell the Panhandle contingent in the Confederate army.

At Wellsburg no military organization existed, but it was not long before the "Home Guards" were established there and elsewhere, which, although ridiculed by the veteran and actual soldiers, afterwards did good and efficient service in their way and sent many stout recruits to the front. Porter, the Hancock representative in the convention, captained a company bearing the suggestive name of the Snake

Hunters. Maj. W. H. Harvey had a company at Wellsburg in full force and fully equipped, that exercised a salutary influence in favor of the Union cause.

### THE CALL FOR THREE MONTHS' MEN.

Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000, three months men, was issued on the 15th day of April, after it was generally understood that Virginia had seceded, but really two days previous by the record.

On the 19th, the 6th Massachusetts, 1000 strong, on their march to Washington, were assaulted by the mob at Baltimore and at about the same time, Lieut. Jones in charge of the Harper's Ferry arsenal abandoned and blew it up to save it from 2500 Virginia militia said to be approaching, and retreated to Hagerstown. The orders for this Virginia raid on Harper's Ferry were issued within twenty-four hours after the passage of the ordinance and before the secrecy injunction was removed, so that Carlisle was not far wrong in declaring that the fight was actually on. The convention still in session, proceeded in utter contempt of their own vote directing the submission of the act, to the people, to adopt and ratify the confederate constitution and all that that implied. This took place on the 25th, and in about a month later, they went through the farce of taking a vote throughout the State on the question of secession. The result of this as reported was 125,920 for secession; 20,373 for the Union, but, added the conspirators with grim humor, "this did not include the vote of several western counties which were in such a state of confusion that no returns therefrom had been received." In these western counties no vote was taken.

Thus ended the secession convention, and as touching the Panhandle, one of its secret arrangements was, as was afterwards revealed, that as a condition of the "adhesion of Virginia to the southern Confederacy no part of her territorial area was in any case to be curtailed by any treaty of peace that might ultimately be made with the Union." Here again, the Panhandle comes prominently to the front. The geographical and strategetic peculiarities have been already set forth and says the author of the "American Conflict" in direct reference to the Panhandle counties.

"If the people of the Free States could have consented to surrender their brethren of West Virginia to the common foes, they could not have relinquished their territory without consenting to their ultimate

disruption and ruin. West Virginia was thus the true keystone of the Union arch."

Long after Richmond was beleaguered by the Federal forces and West Virginia had her soldiers in the field as a Union State, the Richmond legislature provided for the collection of taxes in that part of their territory and passed laws decreeing that lands, even in the Panhandle, should be confiscated for non-payment of taxes and the treason of the owner, to the State. Farms in Brooke County were thus appropriated by Brooke County attorneys, White, Pendleton and others who went to Richmond for their rights, and no doubt the records can yet be found in the archives of the Confederacy. Had the Confederacy prevailed, many a broad acre and sheep farm would have changed hands.

#### ENLISTMENTS.

In six weeks time, or by the end of May, fully 50,000 enlisted men under the President's proclamation were strung along the Potomac and the approaches to Washington, and there seemed to be no end to the offerings. Early in the month a beginning was made to organize a company in Brooke County for the three months service and the young men went into it with alacrity and with hardly more thought than if they were enlisting for a picnic. Two companies were soon raised, the rosters of which are as follows :

The "Enterprise," afterwards known as Company F., First W. Va. Infantry, mustered into the United States Service May 14th, 1861, by Major Oakes at Wheeling Island.

Captain—Thomas C. Parke. First Lieutenant—Oscar F. Melvin.  
Second Lieutenant—E. W. Melvin.

Sergeants—J. A. Lewis, J. W. Plattenburg, G. M. White and W. Reeves.

Corporals—J. Jackson, C. B. Hall, George Amick and T. Orrick.

Privates—Jos. Algeo, J. H. Auchy, M. V. Anderson, Shep. Barnes, Wm. Brownlee, G. Blankensop, John A. Briggs, D. F. Benhaw, W. S. Bigger, W. A. Billingsly, R. Ball, J. Barrett, J. Brenamen, J. M. Clemens, F. Collins, J. Coen, Wm. Deighton, J. Dean, C. Davis, L. Davis, George Frazier, G. F. Frank, J. Foster, R. Foster, T. C. Good, Wm. Griffin, Wm. Goudy, H. Greer, J. B. Gilchrist, J. M. Haney, Wm. Howard, D. Tyler, Wm. Jilton, Jas. Johnson, H. C. Kimberland,



C. H. Kimberland, James Lazear, R. Letzkus, Wm. Melvin, Wm. Martin, A. McGrew, S. McCoy, J. C. Nicholls, Robt. Nicholls, Ed. Nicholls, S. G. Nangle, S. D. Noland, J. Potter, Chas Pilling, J. A. J. Palmer, Jas. Reeves, Gabe Robinson, C. Roup, Clark Riddle, A. J. Shearer, Wm. Shriner, Ed. Spraug, — Shellott, W. H. H. Smith, J. Veite, Wm. White, Wm. Wetherell—eleven officers and sixty-two privates.

Four days later, or on the 18th of May, were mustered in the "Oakes Guards," in the same service, as follows:

Captain—James I. Kuhn. First Lieutenant—James C. White. Second Lieutenant—Albert W. Kuhn.

Sergeants—Thos. Bell, Ed. Crary, Henry Russell and John Cogan.

Corporals—Thos. Duke, J. R. Donaldson, Jonathan Armstrong and Frank McBride.

Privates—Wm. Arnold, Thos. Arnold, Jas. Barr, Alfred Braker, E. H. Bayless, J. W. Bradshaw, Pat Cronin, Jas. Colwell, R. Colwell, Geo. B. Crawford, E. D. Cook, Thos. Carr, Elijah Cole, Denis Davis, Isaac Elder, Fred. Ferrell, G. Frazier, Jas. Friel, Rudolph Fox, Mitchel Fritz, John Fleming, John Gazaway, John Grim, Gus. Hively, F. Hamon, Fred. Hall, Wm. Hindman, H. H. Hale, Jas. Hamon, John W. Jacobs, Wm. Lewis, John Latimer, A. R. Murtagh, F. Mather, Robert Moren, Thos. Merryman, G. Marsh, J. G. McConkey, James McNab, John McGill, Jos. Noland, David O'Leary, B. S. Porter, Sam'l Patterson, George Prather, John Rien, James Rungan, Wm. Russell, Thos. A. Spence, Josh Storrer, Jas. Smith, J. E. Smith, G. Taylor, John Updegraff, Wm. Walter, R. J. Wallace, Marshal Wright, Wm. Winters, Benton Wright, Isaac Young—eleven officers, sixty-three privates.

At the enlistment of these companies, it was hardly thought that actual hostilities would continue three months and they were gone into with very little consideration and little appreciation of the hardships of actual service and very little preparation for campaigning. It was regarded rather as engaging in a three months summer camping out in the hills of West Virginia; for there was a general idea prevailing that none would be required to serve outside the State, than as undertaking a perilous campaign in good earnest. Many ludicrous events occurred in the progress of these enlistments. The boys rendezvoused at

Wellsburg and not having much on hand employed a good deal of their time in practical joking, with an occasional skirmish among themselves but very little real disorder is to be laid to their charge. The commissariat was demoralized or rather commissariat there was none; and when funds or provisions were short previous to the men being mustered in, the neighborhood was ransacked for provisions, which were willingly contributed by the loyal people and sometimes not so willingly by those not so loyally disposed. Possibly a side of meat, or a ham or a hen may have been occasionally taken without leave, but as a general thing the conduct of the young men was not different from that of other young men, in these particulars. Clothing was also scarce and requisitions were not unfrequently made upon merchants (who were afterwards indemnified by the State) and upon families for supplies in this line, which were willingly met. There was considerable rivalry between those in charge of the two companies as to which could soonest fill its ranks and be mustered in. Capt. Kuhn's company, which was the last in order of time to start, was reinforced with a gang of stalwart Irishmen that the captain had come across at Pittsburg and prevailed upon to enlist under him. They were not disorderly especially but they were an element especially distasteful to the non-union population and the distaste was warmly reciprocated. A prominent lawyer of that persuasion was rushed into the second story of a store room by some of these stalwarts and threatened with a halter, but was rescued by the proprietor of the store, who was a well known Unionist and a friend of the attorney.

### STARTING FOR THE WARS.

This only lasted for a short time, for by the middle of May both companies were full and in camp on Wheeling Island. Their embarkation was rather a sombre and not unimpressive scene. Few of the recruits or of the spectators, their friends and relations, realized what war was, and yet here and there a thoughtful man or a tearful mother, wife, sister or sweetheart seemed to have a vague idea of what might be the outcome to one or many of these young soldier boys.

The three months campaign wore on. The Richmond Government had sent Col. G. A. Porterfield to occupy Grafton at the junction of the Parkersburg branch of the B. & O. Railroad, but the Col. being confronted with a Union force, after a short occupation, contented

himself with a position off from the railroad at Philippi from which he issued proclamations pathetically calling the young men to come to the rescue of their old mother. He had under his command a considerable force of militia, had threatened Wheeling and made occasional raids in the direction of the railroad. It became an object to the Federal authorities, Gen. McClellan in command, to dislodge him. Accordingly, the troops on Wheeling Island were put in motion about the last of May, the 1st Virginia 1100 strong, under Gen. B. F. Kelly, and the 16th Ohio, under Col. Irvine. The expectation was to surprise Porterfield at or near Grafton, but he, taking the alarm, had some days previously torn up the railroad bridges in order to delay their arrival; and he and his men, a few hundred militia, fell back by the country roads to Philippi, in Barbour County, some miles in the interior.

Owing to these delays, the troops under Kelly and Irvine, did not reach Grafton until the 31st, to find the enemy gone. The whole Union force under Morris, by this time, numbered some six thousand strong, greatly exceeding the force of the rebel commander confronting them, which, so far as ever known, never exceeded a few hundred, and they under very indifferent discipline, and poorly provided.

The attempt to capture Porterfield's men at Philippi, was made on the night of June 2d.

The hardships surmounted by our soldier boys in the march were a greater trial of their endurance than those encountered by the same men in after days in much longer and more perilous marches. The men were almost destitute of the ordinary military outfit, some of them had no uniforms or blankets, many of them were without cartridge boxes, or anything else but their ordinary clothes and a musket. They carried their cartridges in their pockets along with their crackers and improvised such clothing as they could, plodded through the mud and rain with their gun barrels dripping full of water; or were jolted, half starved and miserable, over a roughly mended road in filthy cattle cars or open trucks picked up for the occasion. Their tents were insufficient; and probably the worst thing about it all, was that the men themselves were green in the service and totally unskilled in the shifts, by which, in after times, old campaigners learned to tide over all such deprivations and discomforts.

It is no disparagement of the soldier boys of 1861 to say that they were green, for except the few martinets of the regular army, all the 75,000 were in the same predicament, and the government from President Lincoln down, was about as well fitted as a court martial of militia colonels would have been for providing for extensive military operations. It was no fault of the men, that they were raw and unaccustomed to military duty; nor are the military officials justly chargeable with inefficiency or neglect. The emergency was too sudden, too large, too much without precedent, for the situation to be much otherwise than it was. Luckily, the Confederates were in much the same predicament, or these early campaigns might not have proven so bloodless. Of the 150 odd soldiers who embarked from Wellsburg on that fair May morning, not one came back with scar of hostile bullet or blade; no one was killed or wounded in action, but they returned somewhat sobered in mind and much more than three months older, in experience.

The Philippi campaign proved to be about all the active service our three months boys were called upon to perform. At the expiration of their term of enlistment they were discharged to fight their battles over again, growl about soldiering and re-enlist the very first opportunity that came along.

They did not have long to wait.

#### PROCURING ARMS—DEPLETING THE ARMORIES.

Among incidents occurring in the early days of '61, few were more important than the procurement of guns at Wellsburg in May 1861.

At the outbreak of hostilities the conspirators had lost no time in seizing all the National armories within their own limits and so far as they could, under cover of law, or by force or strategy, depleting such as were within the borders of the United States. This process had been going on systematically for months; among the very last demonstrations being the affair at Harper's Ferry and the attempted shipping of ordnance from the arsenal at Allegheny city under orders from John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, which occurred in December, 1860. This order was only foiled of execution by the citizens preventing it. Floyd resigned two days after and joined the conspiracy openly.

The estimate is, that by April 1861, over \$40,000,000 worth of arms

and military stores had by such manœuvering been transferred from the control of the National government to that of the conspiracy; greatly much more than the southern proportion of the available arms of the nation, had they been divisible.

#### DEMAND FOR ARMS FOR UNION SOLDIERS.

When the call came for 75,000 men, guns of modern make were in great demand not only to supply the rapidly forming regiments but to supply the demands that came up from all parts of the country, for arms and munitions for defence at home. The reserve was soon exhausted, guns were purchased and imported (generally inferior as was afterwards experienced) from foreign countries and the northern workshops were pushed to their utmost capacity and new and extensive armories established. Still the demand was unsatisfied.

#### LIABILITY TO BEING RAIDED.

Located on the border here, the Union men felt that there was a necessity for arms in order that we might be in a shape to deter raiders that might at any time ride across from the Virginia counties, or reach us by river, to plunder and destroy what they could not permanently hold. Wheeling was seriously threatened in this way and a determined raid there at any time might have done the Union cause terrible damage; and we could not say but that Brooke county and Wellsburg might be visited, very probably we would not be neglected, were Wheeling visited and burned. In the event of such a raid we could not have successfully resisted an armed force of half a hundred resolute men. The matter was quietly discussed and it was resolved to at least obtain a supply of guns and trust to luck to use them. The moral effect at any rate would be salutary. The matter was not bruited about much, for fear that the knowledge of arms being in contemplation might suggest the very raid that was apprehended. Wellsburg was considered a better place for their distribution than Wheeling, for the reason that it was thought that it could be more quietly done here than there. Accordingly, without parade or much being said about it, Messrs. Joseph Applegate, Adam Kuhn and David Fleming, repaired to Washington City, meeting Campbell Tarr on the way, also John S. Carlisle who left them at Philadelphia, for some reason not explained, to consult the authorities there and if possible obtain a supply. This



occurred during the latter days of April. They arrived at Washington after a circuitous ride by way of Harrisburg and Annapolis, the rebels having torn up the Baltimore road so that travel by it was impracticable and the same afternoon, called upon President Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln received them kindly and referred them to the Secretary of War, Mr. Simon Cameron. Mr. Cameron was favorably disposed but hesitated from lack of authority, as he said. Hon. E. M. Stanton, who was then practicing law in the city, was casually met at his office door and at once entered heartily into their plans. The next morning a consultation was held at Stanton's office, P. M. General Montgomery Blair and Secretary Seward having been invited to meet the West Virginians.

The fact was, that there was no existing law to meet their case; nor was their requisition made in military form. The officials honestly enough, did not care in such a matter to assume responsibilities for which they might be censured or worse. Mr. Tarr partly by reason of his reputation as a pronounced Unionist, gained in the then recent Virginia convention, was well known to most of the public men, who were conversant with matters connected with the secession movement. Stanton, late from Steubenville, had personal knowledge of all the delegation and was especially acquainted with Tarr; and moreover knew precisely and minutely the situation at home, as regarded rebellion.

#### CREDENTIALS FROM GOVERNOR CURTIN.

They had also credentials from Gov. Curtin, who had put them on the track of the arms, but who had advised them to procure if possible, some old flint locks at the Allegheny arsenal; and old Thad Stephens had bluffly told them to "go ahead." The conjunction was propitious. Stanton was not a talking man but he went with the delegation to Secretary Cameron and he talked the Secretary into authorizing an order for the arms. The order was based on patriotic emergency, not on law. Stanton took the pen, wrote the order for two thousand stand of arms, and the Secretary signed it and handed it over, telling them to take the guns and use them well, and Stanton added that "he would find the law for it afterwards." This was just what they wanted and about all that passed. The order was presented, some sort of a bond given—all right if the Union prevailed, all wrong if

it did not, not much extra risk either way—the guns were shipped and they arrived safely on the 7th of May on the steamer Minerva, at their destination at Wellsburg.

### DISPOSING OF THE GUNS.

The boxes were quietly deposited in a vacant pork-house (now Exley's establishment) and put in charge of a guard improvised for the occasion. The guns were of the very best pattern of Maynard self priming or minie rifles, new, with ammunition and all the accoutrements, none better in the service and no better made. The strong endorsement of Mr. Stanton was undoubtedly the means of the committee getting them. Mr. George P. Smith of Pittsburg also accompanied the delegation, falling in with them at Harrisburg, and they all traveled on a pass given them by Gen. Patterson of Philadelphia.

### THE FALSE ALARM.

Talk of rebel raids continued and one moon-shiny evening, probably a week after their arrival, the approved loyal men of the town and neighborhood were notified by messengers, that a raid was apprehended, the objective points being the porkhouse and the National Bank, the arms being in the one and the cash in the other.

### CALL TO RESIST RAIDERS.

They were asked to repair to the armory and to bring with them such men as they could vouch for. The news spread rapidly and was promptly responded to. In a very short time about a hundred men were on the spot, the large majority of them reliable in any emergency, but some as was afterwards proven, by no means to be depended upon for bravery or loyalty.

### SWORN IN.

However, they were all sworn to support the constitution of the United States and the laws in pursuance thereof and to obey such orders as they might receive in the matter in hand. Guns and ball cartridges were put into their hands, receipts taken, and the men told off in squads for duty. I. H. Duval, afterwards a general, had command of a squad, T. J. Carle of another, and other squads were suitably officered and marched off. Joseph Applegate stood for the

Government in the business, by virtue of Stauton law. The streets were patrolled and heavier squads dispatched out the roads to bridges and different points. The squad at Buffalo bridge, it was afterwards said, possibly in joke, crossed and tore up the planks after them.

### LUDICROUS INCIDENTS.

Many ludicrous incidents occurred. The wives of some of the soldiers required them at home that night; sparking couples were separated, summarily; the secessionists of the town who were not in the secret poked their night-capped heads out of the windows at the unusual noise and drew them back at the glitter of the muskets in the moonlight. They were dazed; jibes and sometimes worse abounded.

### MIDNIGHT ALARM—THE PHANTOM STEAMER.

About midnight, a small steamer was descried down at the bend, coming leisurely up; it was surmised that she might be bringing a contingent from Wetzel or elsewhere, possibly from the sacking of Wheeling. The pot metal cannon, used for political shooting in past easy going years, had been charged to the muzzle with spikes and such like missiles and trained to cover an advancing boat. She came on, she whistled not, that meant a surprise and the gunner hugged the flag pole beside which he was stationed to steady his nerves, and the firing squad said their prayers; still she came leisurely on, she came abreast the landing and made no sign; turning neither to the right or the left, she paddled on slowly up the river and into the fog and to this day no one knows the name of that phantom boat and it is very sure no one aboard knew of the warlike preparations to receive her, if she had landed or possibly even turned her prow landward.

The wee sma hours came on, the sentries shivered and drowsed at their posts and no enemy approaching, they dispersed to their firesides to narrate over their steaming coffee the thrilling adventures of the night.

### THE EXPLANATION,

It afterwards turned out that there had been some intention of a raid on the part of some not very well located rebels, who were to have come on horseback through Greene County, Pa., to capture, if possible, the guns or destroy them, and make a rapid retreat. The project was

entirely a feasible one and might have been successful, though there is no doubt but the raiders would have met with a vigorous resistance and some blood been shed. Although it turned out only a scare and many of the men were not very reliable, yet there were in the armed crowd those who afterwards showed themselves to be cool soldiers and brave and true men, and it could hardly have happened that a small party would have met with a bloodless success.

After this raid some of the arms were returned, others were retained by the holders and afterwards served to arm the first company of Home Guards. The bulk of the munitions was shortly after sent to Wheeling and the guns were distributed to and used by the three months men and afterwards during the war as the occasions required.

This Home Guard was a military company of voluntary organization for the suppression of rebel demonstrations and the armed enforcement of measures for the good of the Union cause. They became quite common and were, although not authorized by any law at first, recognized both by Govs. Pierpoint and Boreman as much as though they had been, and afterwards were legalized. They answered in their way a very good purpose and were very much disliked by the secessionists whom they occasionally raided. The Wellsburg company was one of the best. It numbered some 75 men, fully uniformed and armed; and under the command of Major Harvey, as captain, they became quite a serviceable force. On one occasion they were ordered to Wheeling and kept there a week on guard duty, about the Custom House and depot. This was during the administration of Gov. Pierpoint and during the absence of the three months men in service.

Mr. Fleming, to whom we are indebted for the facts relating to the procuring of the arms, gives a graphic account of the appearance of Washington City on their arrival, and, with many others, wonders that the rebels had not then embraced the golden opportunity and captured the Federal city. It was, he says, like Sunday, the hotels forsaken, the citizens, many of them, fled, very few troops visible and worse than all, a brooding air of suspicion and distrust hung over all the departments. It was truly the dark, before day, hour of the Republic.

#### THE PROGRESS OF HOSTILITIES.

Long before the expiration of the enlistment of the three months' men the fact was sorrowfully demonstrated that the war was to be one



of magnitude and bitterness, of which few at the beginning conceived. It is not in the purview of these few pages to attempt a record of it further than it touches our own county borders. Calls for soldiers came and came repeatedly and appropriations were made and repeatedly made for money for the payment of bounties and for the relief of the families of those who were in the field. Up to January, 1864, eight different calls for 1,865,000 men had been made and answered and treasure in proportion appropriated.

### SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.

Brooke County had by that date, in addition to her quota of the three months' men, kept two full companies in the 1st and 12th West Virginia in the field, besides soldiers in other different arms of the service. To her honor, be it said, she met voluntarily every call for soldiers or money, though drafting was discussed and anticipated. At first enlistments were voluntary, but as the war progressed, it became customary to offer premiums for enlistments in various shapes. Lincoln's second proclamation, July 4, 1861, called for 400,000 men and \$400,000,000; and Congress responded with 400,000 men and \$600,000,000; and in the July following, he called for 300,000 more and the three hundred thousand and more were forthcoming. In this call, the quota for Brooke County was 35 men. By this time, voluntary enlistments had in a measure, fallen off, and in August, Government made provision for a draft.

### SOLDIERS' PAY, BOUNTIES, &c.

Soldiering had become somewhat mercenary. Counting bounties, the pay of a soldier would average about \$37 a month. Any person by paying \$300 could be, by law, exempt. By this means money was easily raised. The estimate was, that with one month's pay in advance, the three years' soldier received the first year \$402 and in instalments in all \$896 for his three years service. In Brooke County as elsewhere, this led to difficulties about getting quotas filled; but though large sums of money were sometimes paid and there was bounty jumping, nevertheless the county always managed to keep her quota in the field and to answer all demands.

### PREPARATIONS FOR DRAFTING.

Toward the close of 1863 the necessity of a draft became so imminent,



however, that the time was actually appointed during the January following, and the men liable to military duty were actually notified in pursuance of the enrolment law to put in their lawful claims for exemption. A good many trembled in their boots, and some had occasion to visit the dominion of Queen Victoria, but January came and went and the necessity for the draft went with it. The levy for the year intervening between June 20, 1864 and June 20, 1865, was \$4.14 on the \$100 valuation, and we paid \$200 bounty money for every soldier we furnished that year; but no draft was ever made in Brooke County, nor did she ever fail in time to furnish her contingent. The men of the three months' service were paid off and honorably discharged at Wheeling on the 21st of August, 1861, all, so far as Brooke County was concerned, answering to their names.

#### ENLISTMENTS FOR THE WAR.

In the mean time, June 27, Capt. G. Price Smith, voluntary aide to Gen. Morris, was calling for volunteers for a regiment, and this was the beginning of the First Virginia. As showing the idea of the day, he officially stated in his bills, that those enlisting with him would not be required to serve outside the State of Virginia. It was rather a contracted notion, and Capt. Smith's effort did not amount to much. In September, however, Lieutenants Oscar Melvin and James C. White applied themselves vigorously to the business or recruiting for the 1st Virginia. Government paid a bounty of \$100 in advance, and \$13 a month wages, and it was not long until both Melvin and White had each a full company of soldiers raised for three years service, as follows:

#### CAPT. MELVIN'S COMPANY.

Captain—Oscar F. Melvin. First Lieut.—Thomas Lloyd. Second Lieut.—C. B. Hall. (W. J. Robb and J. O. Adams were afterwards promoted to Second Lieutenants of this company.)

Sergeants—John Blankensop, Jr., and David Wark.

Corporals—Rob't W. Stroble, Eli C. Corbly and William Goudy.

Privates—Brice Brashear, Jacob Coates, And. Corbly, Oscar F. Crawford, William Hall, William Howard, Robert Moren, James S. Parish, Clark Riddle, Jacob Soles, Oliver B. Thompson, Joshua Winter, Wm. G. Shrimplin, David Barcus, George B. Crawford,

S. W. Cunningham, James Cook, John C. Cannon, Jos. M. Gonter, James C. Nichols, Wm. Shriner, Andrew G. Smith, Cyrus H. Wayble, W. H. Melvin, Thomas C. Good, Geo. W. Edie, George Montgomery, William Brownlee, William H. Cord, George A. Frazier, Jno. Adams, C. B. Armstrong, Shepley Barnes, John R. Connell, Joshua Curfman, John N. Edie, John Kelly, Daniel L. Kerr, Robert McCausland, John T. McAdams, Edw. Nichols, John C. Pugh, Jno. W. Plattenburg, Jas. Robinett, James T. Rose, Peter Shriner, Andrew J. Shearer, F. M. Torreyson, Charles Wark, Valentine Williams, Frank Zimmerman, Robert E. Bonsall. The foregoing names composed Company "G."

The following were discharged on account of disability and promotion: William Clohan, James E. Morrow, Jno. W. Plattenburg, promoted; James M. Haney, James Lazear, Robert Nichols, Jr., John A. Bonsall, Samuel Calendine, John Camhouse, John Cruson, John F. Dowler, John Glass, Isaac Jones, Isaac Johnson, Joseph Letzikus, Horace Langworth, Calvin Lowry, George W. Lazear, Wm. A. Marshall, Samuel McCann, Joseph McConkey, Samuel McCoy, James McSwords, Samuel G. Nangle, Benj. L. Parsons, William Springer, Philip Whitham, Jos. H. Woodward. The following were transferred: Wm. G. Bonsall, Henry J. Johnson, Richard Ball, Thomas J. Dillon, James Wilson, William Wincher. Died during the service: Benjamin McHenry, Thomas Noon, John Shriner, John Gosnell. Deserted: Thomas J. Cochran.

#### CAPT. WHITE'S COMPANY "B."

Captain—James C. White. (Geo. M. White was promoted captain of this company, vice J. C. White, resigned, Jan. 16, 1863.)

First Lieutenant—James McElroy. (John W. Daugherty and T. H. McKee were afterwards promoted to 1st Lieutenants.) Second Lieutenant—John F. Ryan.

Sergeants—John M. Clemmons, James A. Russell, Rob't M. Swords.

Corporals—John M. Nelson, Robert Waugh, James Caldwell, Thos. Miller, Jacob Updegraff.

Privates—William H. Chambers, James M. Davis, John D. Gellespie, William Handle, James M. Jones, Isaac Jones, C. H. Kimberland, James McNabb, John McNabb, Samuel Patterson, George M. Prather, Perry J. Ross, Clark Smith, Samuel Still. Prisoners of war: Henry M. Green, John C. Kimberland, Joseph Noland, Henry C. Stock, G. D. Taylor, Edwin Wells. Recruits: James E. Billingsley, John C.

Crusen, Peter Conway, Henry C. Jeffers, Gamaliel Kerns, Ezra Sines, Adam Swarr. Veterans : James M. Burns, William G. Roberts, David W. Baker, Erastus Cariens, James E. Calbaugh, Levi P. Davis, M. S. Green, James Halley, David Kimberland, Thomas D. Merryman, Travilla A. Russell, Sylvester Walters, Frederick Behar, Jno. C. Cunningham. Discharged : Andrew McLaughlin, John Gassaway, Daniel Dugherty, Wilber F. Devinney, Theodore Buckalew, John Cogan, William Crawford, Charles S. Davis, Alvin Hall, Horatio Hamilton, John S. Jeffry, Davis Kerns, William I. Miller, E. F. Moore, James W. Murray, William McCafferty, E. McElroy, Burney McKeever, David Noland, Peter O'Hanlin, William Plumer, Edward S. Robinson, Wash. P. Robinson, Benj. F. Shearer, Andrew J. and E. J. Thompson, William H. Wilson, Henry C. Durrett, James D. Stewart, A. C. White. Transferred : Thaddeus Clark, Isaac Kelly, Alexander Martin. Died : Shadrac Davis, Samuel Dunlap, William Fier, Jas. Gillespie, F. Brian. Deserted : S. Keller, Martin Walters, Jacob Gasho, James S. Davis.

#### CAPT. THOMAS WHITE'S COMPANY, "K"—12TH W. VA. INF'T.

The 12th West Virginia was organized on the 30th of August, 1872, and on the day following it was ordered to Clarksburg to oppose the Rebel General Jenkins, who was then engaged in a raid. Company "K" was composed as follows:

Captain—Thomas White. (White resigned August 1, 1863, when John B. Jester was promoted to the same rank.)

First Lieutenant—John R. Brenneman. Second Lieutenant—John A. Briggs.

Sergeants—T. H. Marks, Roland F. Craig, George A. Baxter, Wm. B. Wells, Edward J Smith.

Corporals—Alex McConneha, Benjamin Harvey, Joseph E Harding, Richard Mahan, John M M Roberts, William Rush, George Glass, Albert Colwell.

Privates—Robert Arbaugh, R J. Burgoyne, Elias L Britt, Martin V Brownlee, James E Brownlee, Daniel Baxter, W. A. Billingsley, Jas Cupples, John R Caries, ~~David Cornelius~~, Jonathan Cox, Thomas Degarmo, David S Davis, John B Everett John W Fenwick, John Freshwater, John J Glass, John W Green, John B Gilcrest, Henry M Hall, John H Hendricks, Lewis C Hall, Marshal Hays, Sam'l Hindman,

John H Haney, Wm C A Huston, Eugenius Hunt, John Kimmins, J Knipple, McKendrie Kelly, Philip Lucas, Joseph Marsh, George W Maxwell, Jacob McCormick, Arthur F McNally, William McHugh, J E Montgomery, Chas E W Mason, Nathaniel Nelson, H C Plattenburg, Wm Philips, James A Perkins, James M Pepper, Gabriel Robinson, A W Robinson, Jesse Robinson, Martin J Roberts, Clemens Speidel, Hugh Scott, Benj Stock, W H H Smith, Matthew Swan, Geo Strong, Stephen S. Sears, Clarence A Smith, G W Teter, Jos H Williams, P W Wise, Geo W Williams, Harvey H Young. Discharged: Henry C Kimberland, Bazil B Lee, A C Hall, Wm T Kelly; John Keith, James Smith, John Thompson, Joseph S Arny, Joshua Algo, Eli Adams, Isaac Crooks, James E Fleming. Died: Joseph R Fleming. Leonard C Hall, Wm Paden, Robert Homer, Jos A Davis, Rob' D Sims, Derias Wright, Jos Plummer, Wm C Holbritter, Albert White, James White.

#### IN OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

In addition to the regular companies a number of men from this county enlisted in other organizations:

COMPANY "C," 1ST REG. W. VA. LIGHT ARTILERY—J W Jacobs, George Blankensop, E A Chamberlain, Theo F Jeffers, Wm Merryman, W C Reeves, J B Hagen, Thos A Duke, Wm Blankensop.

4TH W. VA. CAVALRY—Elbert E Robinson, T A Buckalew, Moses C Carmichael, Willis C Hall, Chas E Melvin, James P Patterson, Thos D Parish, John M West, Henry West, W L. Russell.

1ST W. VA. CAVALRY—Ewing T Atkinson, Sam'l Atkinson, Rob't G Dorsey, Arthur S Palmer, Jos Starr, Jacob Starr, Isaiah Roberts, Thos Parish, David Vansickle.

15TH REG. W. VA. INFANTRY—John T Moren, A McLaughlin.

COMPANY "K," 1ST W. VA. INFANTRY—Thos C Parke.

92D OHIO INFANTRY—Joseph Stephenson, Captain of Company "H."

25TH OHIO INFANTRY—John I Roberts.

#### OFF FOR ROMNEY—APPOINTMENT OF MAJ. DUVAL.

Melvin's "Company G," started for the regiment at Romney on the 7th of November 1861, and this regiment and the 12th somewhat later, had a most honorable record during the three succeeding years, until mustered out in 1864.

I. H. Duval was without solicitation appointed Major of the 1st



Virginia Volunteer Infantry on the 29th of May 1861 and was connected with the regiment in some capacity, during most of its service or until his promotion, to a higher grade. He was much liked by the men and proved both a brave and efficient officer. The regiment engaged in several hotly contested engagements. In March 1862, occurred the first fight at Winchester. There were some 300 men killed and wounded; but no casualties were reported among the Brooke County boys, although both companies were engaged. In their next encounter at Port Republic with Stonewall Jackson's men, in June, they were not so fortunate. Co's I and K were both engaged and several men were taken prisoner, a few wounded, George Prather severely, but none killed or fatally hurt. In this engagement Major Duval was wounded in the leg and carried home on furlough. Several men were reported missing who afterwards turned up. By July 1862, the regiment was reduced in number to 250 men; and the severe fighting of August and September at Thoroughfare Gap and Second Bull Run and elsewhere almost disorganized it. The regiment, however, in October following repaired to camp on Wheeling Island and in a short time was reported 450 strong, Col. Thornburn in command. Lieut. Thayer Melvin, afterwards Judge, helped recruit it.

#### AS IT APPEARED AT HOME.

It is no part of our intention, however, to attempt to trace the military record of any regiment but rather to give such leading facts as will convey an idea of things as they appeared during the period of the war that will be interesting and comprehensible to the reader at a distance from the time and scenes. West Virginia soldiers in the war, deserve and would fill a volume. There was at home, no great anxiety and yet a preoccupied sort of feeling that forced men's minds to dwell upon the passing events of the war to the exclusion of most other matters. They went about their business it is true, but their minds were on what might next occur. Sons and brothers, and there was hardly a family that was not more or less represented, were off to the front and in the midst of the dangers of actual war and yet the feeling was not one of any imminent apprehension either on the part of the soldiers themselves or of their friends, no matter how close, at home. People seemed to grow acclimated to such perils and accepted all occurrences as they came, without comment or repining. So it seemed during the



war, even when families were living in daily expectation of news of a battle in which their loved ones would surely be engaged—none seemed disposed to borrow trouble or to anticipate evil. The truth is that the average fatalities among soldiers are not greatly in excess of those occurring in time of peace from natural causes. Of the heavy percentage of young men who went from Brooke County to the war from 1861 to its close in 1865, not a great many more died or were seriously hurt, than would have been the case had the same men remained at home; very few lost their lives from actual violence; the greater number of deaths occurring from disease, induced it is true, largely by the exposure incident to camp life.

### CASUALTIES OF THE WAR.

The first victims were L. C. Hall of Co. "K." 12th Virginia, who died in camp Dec. 23, 1861, and was brought home for burial, then Benj. McHenry of Co. G who died at Cumberland of measles Feb. 22, 1862, Wm. Fair died sometime in the winter and these constituted the fatalities among our boys for the first year of the enlistment. No one had yet been killed in action or even dangerously wounded. John Perry of Buel's battery, also died in 1862, and John J. Roberts at camp Parole in February 1863. These both enlisted in Ohio, the latter in the 25th Infantry.

Some of those who enlisted, in the various chances of the war, disappeared from view and no one ever knew their fate, whether they were killed in battle, died in prison or deserted; but the number of these was not large. Some again were killed outright or died of wounds and these did not exceed half a score and a larger number died in camp or at home, before the war was over of diseases contracted, and yet all told, the smallness of the number of deaths is surprising.

The war wore on with various vicissitudes. There were terrible battles so utterly undecisive that the blood spilled seemed worse than wasted; soldiers were counted by the hundred thousand on either side and the whole nation bristled with arms and echoed to the tread of marching hosts. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation came in June 1863 right in the crisis of the contest and along the Potomac and at Gettysburg the southern forces put forth their supremest effort. But after emancipation, the cause of the Confederacy steadily declined.

The hosts of the North were too many. Outnumbered on every battle field, overwhelmed and surrounded, hemmed in on every side, blockaded in every port, ragged and hungry, supplies intercepted and resources none, surrender became only a question of human endurance and it is most certainly no reflection upon the valor of southern soldiers or the devotion of southern women, mistaken or otherwise, if they finally yielded to the inevitable.

But to go back to the more local reminiscences, and a few pages more will bring our record of the war to a close. At the very time that the three months men were in the field in hostile pursuit of the Porterfield militia, ordered out by Gov. Letcher to "coerce" the malcontents of Northwest Virginia into a proper frame of mind for obedience, the vote was taken on the endorsement of the ordinance of secession. In Brooke County, 109 names are recorded in favor of the ordinance, in Hancock 23, in Ohio County a much greater number. The names are on record and in print but it would serve no good purpose to re-publish them. Let the folly be forgotten. It seems to have been occasioned rather by force of a spirit of perversity as a general thing, than by any rational expectation of accomplishing any particular purpose for the benefit of the secessionists at home or in the State at large. About the only effect, except of a merely individual, personal character at home, was to intensify and as it were, give point to the loyalty of the great body of the people. It certainly did intensify the feeling of personal hostility toward individuals. This feeling very soon manifested itself.

Secessionists were not allowed to indulge in language concerning governmental affairs that their neighbors deemed indecorously disloyal; they were not allowed to assemble in unusual numbers or to have arms in suspicious quantity; and a general espionage became the fashion.

#### SUMMARY ARRESTS.

Those most demonstrative in favor of the South were summarily arrested, not circuitously by the civil law; but by a squad of home-guardsmen, probably, with muskets in their hands, under orders from Gov. Pierpoint or Boreman, possibly without any orders, and marched off to one or the other of the military prisons, Camp Chase, Wheeling, or wherever was most convenient, and there kept until they were willing to subscribe to the oath of loyalty that was prescribed in 1861.

Numerous individuals, some of them of prominence, were put through this process. These summary arrests, of course, irritated them and their friends, as well as really injured them. It was harsh and arbitrary, but it was the style on both sides the line, and probably they had no reason to complain of its hardship. It was understood as a war measure; and war means harsh measures. No one in Brooke County, was badly abused in property or person in this discipline, though many had their feelings severely and permanently damaged. There was a particular sensitiveness about flags and a good many of the arrests were for contempt of the U. S. flag or for the display of what was understood to be the Confederate colors.

### IN THE CHURCHES.

The feeling found its way into the churches. Congregations divided on the question of politics in the pulpit or no politics, which meant Union or disunion. The preachers here were pretty generally disposed to loyalty, more so than their congregations; and the disloyal of these latter could not abide prayers for the success of the Union armies and the National cause. To keep the peace, in some cases a compromise was adopted and the burden of the prayer simply was, that the right might prevail and peace be restored. This was thin diet for a hungry Union soul and was satisfactory to neither side. Notably in the Presbyterian congregation here, did this state of affairs prevail. It resulted in the resignation of the pastor Rev. Conklin, a young preacher in his first charge, who afterwards went east, got one of the largest Union churches in Philadelphia, Dr. Wadsworth's, and is now one of the most eminent preachers in the connection. This occurred in June 1861. In other churches it was similar. Subsequently it became the fashion for the different churches to display the U. S. flag and where any hesitation was shown, it was promptly done for the congregation. The stars and stripes, on this latter principle, fluttered themselves to tatters on the cupola of Rev. Conklin's church, long after he had left for more harmonious climes.

Thus matters progressed as the war wore on. Feeling, of course, ran high. Young men were constantly enlisting in the Union army and others were constantly slipping away into the Confederate lines. Prices of all sorts of commodities went up enormously. Everything was soon on a paper basis, specie having entirely disappeared from

circulation in a very few months. Gold was from the start at a premium and toward the last, a gold dollar was worth \$2.85 in greenbacks. Newspapers disloyal to the Union, were promptly suppressed. It was surprising, the alacrity with which the country put on its harness and the philosophy with which it wore it to the end.

#### SUPPORT OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Provision was early made for the support of the families of volunteers from Brooke County, absent at the front. On the 2d of August, 1861, the County Court voted a tax of 25 cents on the State revenue to reimburse citizens for supplies furnished soldiers to that date. The tax was voted with some reluctance, the Court then acting, having been constituted under ante-war arrangements. It realized some \$1800; but in the succeeding August, Court appropriated double the sum for relief and bounty purposes and accompanied the order with the notice that "more money would be ordered, if wanted."

After the organization of the new State in June, 1863, Boards of Commissioners transacted the financial business of the county, the County Court being abolished. Geo. G. Orr, J. W. Gist and Edward Smith were the Supervisors in 1864-5, when most of the war expenditure was made. The records show :

Bonds directed to be issued June 30th, 1864.....	\$21,000
Supplementary to these, September 8th, 1864.....	2,973
Bonds directed January 31st, 1865.....	38,000
Total.....	\$61,973

This seems to have been the amount of the bonds directed to be issued up to January 31st, 1865. In a statement of same date, made by the clerk and duly of record, the sum for which the county was then responsible, principal and interest, is put down at \$50,973.87.

It would be safe enough to say that the expenditures of Brooke County for public purposes connected with the war was very considerably in excess of this sum, but it is somewhat difficult to separate and ascertain the amount. It was promptly raised and the bonds redeemed. For the fiscal year ending June, 1864, the assessment for State and county purposes (bonds included) was \$3.40 on the \$100 valuation; the succeeding year it was \$4.14 and the bonds were finally paid, in about three years.



Mr. George G. Orr, as President of the Board of Commissioners, was very efficient in the negotiation of the bonds and was ably and patriotically seconded by his colleagues on the bench, Messrs Gist and Smith.

Toward the last, competition became somewhat sharp among the different counties for recruits to fill up their allotments under the last call for 500,000 men and agents were employed on behalf of the county to procure recruits; but the "last one" was finally obtained in time. During the winter of 1864-5, the same state of suspense continued as during the preceding months, not abounding much in local incidents that would be interesting now, but in the early spring came the cheering news of the successful march of Sherman from the Mississippi to the sea, through the vitals of the Confederacy; of the death hug of Grant about Richmond; and finally in the early days of April 1865, of the surrender of Richmond, the flight and capture of Davis and the total collapse of the rebellion. This news, it need not be said, was received with unbounded joy and thankfulness.

#### A SPEC OF WAR—MORGAN RAID.

During all these hostilities, the nearest Brooke County ever came to seeing actual war, and the only time, was the occasion of the Morgan raid, which occurred in July 1863. John Morgan, a noted Kentucky cavalry colonel, had been sent by the Confederates on a raid across the Ohio into Indiana and Ohio, to take in if possible, Cincinnati on his route and whatever else the fortune of war might give him. He started with some 2500 picked cavalry and caused at first considerable alarm; but was never able to strike any important place in the raided States and soon found himself in trouble. He was forced out of his latitude and soon found himself trying to effect a crossing of the Ohio, first one place and then another, in his ineffectual effort to get back again through the West Virginia hills into the Confederacy.

Finally he was driven up into Belmont, then into Harrison and finally into Jefferson County, where, back of Steubenville at Wintersville, he was finally cornered on the 20th of July 1863. His raid by this time had degenerated into a mere hunt, in which he was the hunted by a dozen times his force; and though he kept up to the last a military show, his men were so utterly worn out that they were



incapable of resistance. A skirmish took place, when finally headed off, but without damage except to a couple of non-combatants from careless shooting on the part of their captors. Morgan and some six hundred of his men surrendered here, the balance of the force having deserted or otherwise disappeared on the way. They came almost to the hills on the Ohio side overlooking Wellsburg and captured horses a mile or two back all along the route. All the fords along the river from Steubenville down, were guarded by soldiers and quite a force under Brig General Shackelford and others, was for a day or so, in the vicinity. The noise of the firing back of Steubenville, was distinctly heard here, and that was as near as we ever came to smelling hostile gunpowder.

#### FORMATION OF THE NEW STATE.

In the mean time, while all this was going on in a military way, very important civil changes had been made. After the secession of Virginia from the Union, several counties mostly those now comprising West Virginia, refused to recognize the ordinance. A temporary arrangement called a provisional government was first established at Wheeling; then the western counties called themselves the restored government; and as Virginia, had their seat of government at Alexandria. This was temporary, however, and unsatisfactory, and after several conventions and much discussion the present State government was established June 1863, with the seat of government at Wheeling. A constitution was adopted, State officers and U. S. Senators elected, and a new State started on its career as West Virginia. The events of this revolution are rather of a national character; and except as bearing locally upon us, do not come within our province. It cannot be said that so far as the Panhandle is concerned, (except possibly some peculiar influences operating at Wheeling) there was any great pressure for a division of the State. Certain men of prominence, with ambitions for the U. S. Senatorships and offices to be created, of course thought a new State would be a good thing; and the local interests of Wheeling as the prospective capital, excuseably inclined that way, but the judgment of a very large disinterested minority, was to preserve the integrity of the State and abide the issue of the war. That was the position of the Wellsburg HERALD at the time as the HERALD has never been inclined to deny. It

was the position of a good many. Annexation to Pennsylvania also at the time, had a better look than had a new State; and many would gladly have annexed, rather than adopt either of the alternatives—the old or the new State.

### WEST VIRGINIA ESTABLISHED.

However, it was not so ordered. Congress approved the establishment of a new State and the machinery was set in motion. There was soon a change in political parties consequent upon the reaction that followed the return of peace. Voters who had been disfranchised were speedily rehabilitated and these with the return home of many voters who had spent the war time inside the Confederacy, soon brought a new political party to the front. But not to discuss current politics, West Virginia recuperated rapidly from the effect of the war and increased both in population and material development at a rate that the last census showed to be surprising. Twenty years have healed over the wounds of fraternal strife, nevermore, it is to be hoped, to be reopened.

### ITEMS FROM THE "HERALD RECORD."

The items in the following few pages are mostly reprinted from the HERALD RECORD: an abstract of the locals of the "Wellsburg Herald," compiled and printed annually since 1870, with some additions and considerable omissions of immaterial matters and of other matter, the substance of which is embodied in previous pages.

Brooke County was separated from Ohio County and organized into a separate county in 1797 and derives its name from Robert Brooke, who was Governor of Virginia from 1794 to 1796. The area of the county is about 90 square miles, as follows:

Buffalo district, including Bethany and Railroad track....	30,301	Acres
Cross Creek district, including Railroad track.....	26,832	"
Wellsburg district.....	280	"

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Total.....	57,413	"
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All of which, except a few hundred acres, where not too heavily timbered, produces the best of grass. The hill land is what is called limestone soil, naturally fertile and highly cultivated. From fifty to eighty bushels of corn is no unusual crop; while for the last few years, wheat has frequently turned off from 25 to 35 bushels per acre. The average

of the county, for the five years preceding 1882, would very probably be about 45 bushels of corn or 20 bushels of Fultz wheat to the acre, and other farm produce in about like proportion. This is much in advance of the average of a few years ago, and is attributed to increased fertility of the soil consequent upon sheep raising and also to better and more careful farming. Land for farming purposes sells at from \$40 to \$75 per acre, except in exceptionably fine locations where it may be of higher value. The assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the county was at the last Assessor's report for 1881-2 :

#### VALUE OF LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

Buffalo district.. .....	\$1,010.989
Bethany corporation. ....	23.350
Cross Creek District.....	864.029
Wellsburg and Prather's addition, .....	260.819
Total .....	2,159.178

#### VALUE OF PERSONALTY.

Wellsburg district.....	\$244,184
Cross Creek district.....	197,425
Buffalo, including Bethany.....	183,357
Total .....	\$624,963
Total .....	\$2,784,141

In this assess ment, land and stock are estimated at about one-third the actual value. Taxes in 1881-2 were on this valuation, 20c on the \$100 for general State purposes and 10c additional on the same for the State school tax; and 75c on the \$100 for county tax, in addition to the school tax, which varies in the different districts, being in Wellsburg 50c on the \$100 and in Cross Creek and Buffalo about half that amount. The tax for State and county purposes was for this year \$1.05 on the \$100, separate and apart from school and road taxes.

#### POPULATION OF BROOKE COUNTY.

The population of the county by the census of 1880 is:

Buffalo district, including Bethany.....	2,252
Cross Creek district, including Colliers.....	1,946
Wellsburg .....	1,815
Total .....	6,013

Bethany, 335; Colliers, 134.

The increase for the last thirty years has been quite small, barely

four per cent a decade, attributable to the very slow growth of the towns and largely to sheep raising in the country. Of late, an impetus has been given to the growth of Wellsburg and suburbs, and it is highly probable a very considerable increase will be shown in the population of the county and town in the census of 1890.

#### DIVISION OF BROOKE COUNTY.

Brooke county up to 1848, included what is now called Hancock county. For several years previous to that date, there was dissatisfaction among the residents north of Harmon's Creek, on account of the distance to the Court House at Wellsburg, and the matter was agitated and talked over until it became an alternative whether to remove the county seat from Wellsburg to a more central location at Holiday's Cove, or to divide the territory about midway of its length and allow those of the upper end to arrange matters for themselves. The lower end of the county recognized the situation and preferred the latter alternative.

Accordingly, January 15, 1848, Thomas Bambrick, representing Brooke County in the Legislature, an Act was passed providing for "the distinct and new county of Hancock—the division line starting at the Ledge of Rocks at the River, known as Williams' Rocks, thence by a straight line to the toll-gate in Holiday's Cove, thence by a due east course to the Pennsylvania line."

Other appropriate and satisfactory provisions were embodied in the Act for fully consummating the arrangement and the division, so far as the "lower end" was concerned, was settled without objection or much discussion. A somewhat heated and acrimonious controversy ensued, however, in Hancock county, touching the location of the county seat, in which we were not concerned, and which finally resulted in the Court House at Fairview, some four years (1852) later. The new county was named in honor of John Hancock of revolutionary fame.

#### WELLSBURG.

Wellsburg, the county seat of Brooke, was laid off for a town according to the record, in 1791, or before the establishment of the county. At the January term (1791) of the Ohio County Court, the plot of Charlestown was produced in open Court by Charles Prather, the survey having been made by James Griffith, at about that date, as is



presumed. There is some natural discrepancy about these dates, and at least two other surveyors, McFarland and Wells, are mentioned, and the reader can take his choice, for it is pretty certain that previous to 1795, very few lots were sold and very few houses erected. The town was originally laid off on rather an ambitious scale; the streets and lots extending to and beyond the top of the river hill. Provision was made for public buildings in 1797, and about that period, there seems to have been a demand for lots, as they were sold in blocks and entire squares. The lots were  $71\frac{1}{2} \times 110$  feet, with 50 feet streets and 10 feet allies and were originally sold on what is called the quit rent principle; the purchaser taking a lot at the valuation of \$16.66, and binding himself and his assigns to pay interest on that amount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, under penalty of forfeiture for failure, for all time to come, or until he saw fit to pay off the principal sum, which option he had. Many of the lots are held by this title yet; others have been redeemed, the unredeemed titles having been repeatedly sold from hand to hand.

#### CHARLESTOWN ITS FIRST NAME.

The town was first called Charlestown, in honor of its proprietor, Charles Prather. Prather purchased in 1788 of John Cox, heir at law of Friend Cox, and Wm. McMahan, attorney for Joseph and John Cox, original settlers, for 600 pounds currency, 481 acres extending from about midway of the bottom, southward. The town seems to have grown quite rapidly for the first twenty years, and by the close of the war with Great Britain, it is contemporaneously reported as one of the most important trading and shipping points on the river. The population was then probably over stated at about 1000. About that date, the name was changed to Wellsburg, by Act of the Legislature, dating Dec. 27, 1816. There is some doubt whether the new name was in honor of Bazaleel Wells or of Alexander Wells, the son-in-law of Prather; but the probability is in favor of the latter. The reason of the change was the confusion occasioned by there being already a Charlestown on the Kanawha.

The town encountered the usual vicissitudes during succeeding years, some of which are narrated in preceding pages, but with the exception of a period about 1835, its growth was slow—from 1850 to about 1880 very little faster than the rural population. At or shortly after the



completion of the Railroad, there was a very noticeable change. From January, 1880, to January, 1882, about one hundred new buildings were erected and the population increased about 400; or from about 1600, including suburbs in 1878, to over 2000 at the beginning of 1882. The population, by the census of 1880, was 1815.

## BRIEF LOCAL MATTERS.

1871—September 25—The Wellsburg National Bank authorized to commence business, the First National having advertised 'Notice to Close,' May 19 preceding, and being succeeded by the former, capital, \$100,000 subsequently increased to \$150,000, under a complete reorganization. Hiland D. Hulbard, Controller of the Currency at the time. The Bank of Wellsburg (George & Hammond) commenced in August, 1871.

1871—December 7—Joseph Miller, son of Wm. L., fell over a precipice 61 feet, nearly perpendicular, while pheasant shooting, on river hill below mouth of Cross Creek, escaped with broken collar bone.

1871—December 4—Very cold night. The river which at sundown was clear of ice, with four feet of water in the channel, was closed at 7 next morning; continued closed until the 14th of December.

1872—January 16—Fanny Elsassor married to John Emig then sick at Steubenville; on the 18th took the small-pox and on Saturday, the 20th, died at Steubenville. Emig recovered.

1872—February 1—Building Association mooted in the HERALD; organized Oct. 20, 1874; started with about 300 shares subscribed of \$150 each. T. Everett, Pres't; T. M. Lloyd, Treas.; W. Reeves, Sec.

1872—January 28—River closed; crossed by wagons Feb. 1, broke up Feb. 15, navigation resumed Feb. 23d; closed again March 6th.

1872—March 5—Committee on lighting the town with gas appointed. Lamps put up in the fall of 1873.

1872—March 10—Width of river ascertained by measurement on the ice at the ferry landing. Between tops of banks 1439 feet. From top of bank to low water mark on West Virginia side, 175 feet; on Ohio side, 129 feet; net width between low water points, 1135 feet.

1872—March—Rev. Cravens appointed by M. E. Conference to the Wellsburg Church; succeeded by Rev. Gledhill in April, 1874.

1872—May 24—Sales of wool reported at 65c per lb. June 16, 1873,

sales of wool reported at 45c. June 20, 1874, sales reported at 45@50.

1872—June—Project of a new paper mill enterprise mooted in the papers. The cotton factory premises were purchased by Harvey & George from Gould, Pearce & Co., in the spring of 1873. Shortly afterward operations stopped in the cotton business and alterations commenced for the manufacture of paper. Steam was raised about the middle of February, 1874, and on the 11th May the building and much of the machinery was destroyed by fire caused by the bursting of a boiler. The mill was rebuilt and resumed the manufacture of bag paper about the middle of October, 1874, T. P. Grimes having been taken into the firm.

1872—June 22—George Hindman, son of James, committed suicide near Holiday's Cove.

1872—August—That part of Cross Creek township immediately to the north of Wellsburg declared a separate road district and so organized.

1872—August—Flour quoted at \$7.50@10 per barrel. Hay \$20@25 per ton in 1873. Flour and hay slightly declined in price. In August, 1874, flour down to \$6@\$7 and hay worth about as in preceding years.

1872—September—Two railroad hands drowned in the river near mouth Cross Creek, while returning in a skiff from a visit to a whisky boat on the Ohio side of the river.

1872—October—County bridge at Cross Creek, at Sanders' Mill, reported finished. Speidel & Halley contractors for the mason work.

1872--September—Wheeler West drowned in attempting to ford the river with his meat wagon, opposite Rush Run.

1872—October—Project for a new hotel agitated. The Virginia House burning down in the spring of 1873, gave the agitation shape, and in April, 1874, contracts were made to rebuild on a much larger scale, on the site of the old hotel, by S. George, proprietor of premises. C. Speidel to do the contract for stone-work, Wm. Merryman for the brick and Robert Scott for the carpenter work. The burning of the paper mill, in May, in which Mr. George was also largely interested, without insurance, delayed operations somewhat; but during the summer of 1864, the cellar and basements were excavated, and by cold weather the foundation walls were mostly completed, and the preparing of the brick commenced.

1872—November 8—The Wellsburg Manufacturing Co. discontinued

business as an incorporation and leased their premises (the old Female Seminary premises) to Thomas Everett & Co., for the term of one year, for the manufacture of Mowing and Reaping machines and other implements. The property subsequently sold under a Deed of Trust, and purchased by the firm of Everett, Hobbs, Bracken & Co., and united with the old foundry concern in the same line of business. Mr. Hobbs was of the Wheeling firm of Hobbs & Taylor, in the same line of business.

1872—November 15—A five foot vein of coal reported reached by boring on the premises of John Lowe, adjoining La Grange, at a depth of 210 feet below the level of the railroad track. Preparations commenced to sink a shaft and continued until coal was reached, as indicated.

1872—November—The epizootic at its height.

1872—November 15—Cold weather set in suddenly, ice an inch thick.

1872—November 15—R. T. Roberts, died at the Asylum at Weston, and brought home for interment.

1873—January 1—Henry Single, Sergeant of Herman Guards, Steubenville, accidentally shot and killed on steamboat landing by Joseph Letzkus, Jr.

1873—January 29—Thermometer at 4 A. M. 18 degrees below zero; at 7 A. M. 16 degrees. February 5th, 5 degrees below zero.

1873—February 10—First session of the County Court; Lewis Browning, President; James L. Kerr, Friend Cox, Charles Simpson, Thomas Donovan, Justices on the bench. The Supervisors held their last session, under the preceding Constitution, December 10, 1872.

1873—February 5—Robert Murchland hung himself at Clark's Ferry House, opposite Steubenville, with a trace chain.

1873—March 11—Prize fight at Collier's Station.

1873—March 14—Burning of Feterer's saloon and J. D. Lloyd's Furniture ware-room and shop. Loss \$5000 to \$6000, partly covered by insurance. In the midst of the excitement of the fire, N. Richardson was carried out of the saloon and shortly afterwards found dead in the alley contiguous. Verdict of inquest—death from natural causes.

1873—April—At corporation election, 1st Thursday, Wm. Jones elected Mayor over G. M. White by a majority of one vote, the question of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors being before the public.

1874—December 10—Very high river, highest since 1864—came on the streets.

1874—April election; Town Council; Wm. Jones elected Mayor and anti-license council.

1874—November 10—M. J. Roberts, (Jack) almost instantly killed by a fall of stone in the coal bank of Forbes, Carmichael & Co.

1875—January 4—Lotholders in Brooke Cemetery assembled to compare notes and re-organize if advisable. It appearing that of the fifteen original trustees of 1858, not over four or five were alive and they not all resident, and that the cemetery was being neglected, a new Board was elected by ballot, as follows, there being a full representation of the lot owners:

1st Class—Lewis Applegate, Esby Wells, G. W. Moren, Andrew Hebrank, Charles Devinny.

2d Class—J. D. Lloyd, Wm. J. Briggs, John Barrett, John Blankensop, Sr., David Latimer.

3d Class—H. G. Lazear, I. H. Duval, J. M. Cooper, John Ervin, W. L. Miller.

At a subsequent meeting John Barrett was made President of the Board, J. M. Cooper, Secretary, and John Ervin, Treasurer. Some time in February, Wiley Reeves was appointed keeper. On the 1st of October, the first "Gravel Bee" occurred. Some forty teams with men in proportion, gave the day gratis, hauling gravel from premises of G. W. Caldwell upon the cemetery roads and two weeks subsequently, repeated the same.

1875—April 30—Fred Springburn, John Lewis, Joe Gaus and C. W. Hassner, licensed to retail spirits—\$125 each.

1875—June 4—Forty-five cents a pound asked for wool—some little sold. Extremes for the season, 40 to 50c.

1875—August 1—Brickwork on new hotel completed. J. D. Lloyd moved in about middle of November; T. M. Lloyd about 20th of December. About the middle of December, the establishment first known as the "Hudson House," so named in honor of Rev. T. M. Hudson. At this time it was reported the hotel was let to J. B. Hagen.

1875—September 28—John D. Nicholls, Esq., while endeavoring in company with E. F. Moore, formerly of Wellsburg, to walk from Bridgeport home, on the track of the C. & P. Railroad, having missed the train, at about 9 p. m., fell off a bridge, near Burlington, about 35

feet perpendicular, breaking his neck. Verdict of the Coroner's jury, "accidental death."

1875—October 23--Burning of oil barge and 1000 barrels oil, belonging to Warren, of Wheeling, at Beech Bottom.

1875—October 29--John Ervin sold out to Roney & Hall who shortly after commenced business at the Ervin stand.

1876—January 21—The project mooted in the papers of an Agricultural Society. The first public notice of it in the papers bears date 21st January, 1876, and on the succeeding Saturday, there was a pretty full representation in the Court House, of citizens favorable to an organization. An informal organization was then gone into but being defective, subsequently a regular Act of Incorporation was procured and on the 25th of February, a regular organization under the same was affected. Previous to this, it had been agreed that a valid subscription of not less than eighty shares of stock of the value of \$25 each should be procured as the condition upon which the project should go on. At the meeting the requisite sum was announced subscribed and the Association was fairly launched.

The Society under this organization existed until February, 1882, when the lease having expired, a new organization was gone into, consisting of 41 members who paid \$20 each, took the assets of the old association and becoming responsible for the debt, some \$750, commenced on a new lease, on the same grounds, to hold from April 1, 1882 to April 1, 1887.

1876—December 30—Saturday there was a very heavy fall of snow, said to be the heaviest in twenty-four years, depth on the ground 12 to 15 inches, weather uniformly but not excessively cold, until about the middle of January.

1877—January 28—(Sunday.) Smith, the forerunner of the Murphy movement, spoke in the Chapel Church and the movement was somewhat critically discussed. Considerably over 1200 signers to the Murphy pledge, in Wellsburg, and a strong anti-license feeling in the town, was the result.

1877—February 9—Removal of the bodies from the old grave yard reported complete—number 981 ; cost \$439.23.

1877—April 9—Wm. Garrod (miller) killed near residence of Isaac Bickerstaff, while intoxicated. He was caught between the wheels of a



buggy, thrown with the buggy over the road side and so injured that he died in 30 minutes.

1877—May 11—Annexation of territory adjoining the corporation and to the north thereof, discussed; and by a decree of the Circuit Court, date September 20th, 1877, founded on a petition of a large majority of property holders, the same was consummated. The new addition includes the dwellings of Blankensop, (Tucker omitted,) Duval, Paull, Boyd, Tarr, Caldwell, Jacob, on the east line, and the Fair grounds to the river, with some thirty-five families.

1877—May 22—Barn and cow stable on dairy premises with contents, burned. Rebuilt in July.

1877—In May and June, sales of wool were made at prices varying between 40 and 45 cents. In November the quotations had fallen off somewhat, though purchases in Hancock were reported at 42c a pound.

1877—August 8—Methodist Sunday School picnic at Brown's Island.

1878—September 2—Mrs. Lucilla May (widow) drowned herself in Scott's Run, near Bethany.

1877—September 12, 13 and 14—The Fair in progress, considered a great success. Receipts, \$1950; expenses \$1905; balance on hand, \$45.

1877—December 14—Tunnel at Vaughn's Mills, Powers & Arnett, contractors, reported completed and bill \$1675, ordered paid by the Court, then in session.

1877—December 22—Charlie, son of John Ervin, age about 13, accidentally shot and killed himself, instantly, while hunting with some boys on the bottom above town.

1877—December 27—Weather continues warm and pleasant, with only occasional showers and drizzling spells, but no severe freezing for two weeks past. Christmas day was warm, clear and pleasant. Pretty strong indications of premature swelling of the fruit buds. No ice yet of consequence.

1878—January 3—Coldest day to date. Closing up of the river, snow 7 to 8 inches and the ice on the creek 7 inches solid—only ice of the winter fit for storage. The cold spell lasted about one week.

1878—February 11—Death of Capt. Abner O'Neal, noted for his long connection with steamboating between Steubenville and Wheeling. He died of a carbuncle on the deck and exposure—age about 71.

1878—February 23—Sale of Kuhn homestead. E. W. Paxton, purchaser. \$8000.

1878—March 29—Hay quoted in the neighborhood of West Middletown at \$3 a ton.

1878—March 29—Henry Glass, a former citizen, killed in Raney's coal works near Portland, O., by a fall of slate.

1878—May 23—John Gardiner Esq., of Hancock County, an old resident of Wellsburg, died at his residence in that county of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was born in 1794.

1878—June 17—Prof. C. L. Loos of Bethany College started to revisit his old home in Alsace, Germany, and to visit the Grand Exposition at Paris.

1878—June 14—The first commencement at the Wellsburg Public School. Diplomas of Graduation were awarded Miss Nannie Jones, Miss Daisy Crothers, Miss Lida Moore and Miss Mariana Jacob.

1898—June 25—Several thousand young salmon and trout deposited by State Fish Commissioner Miller, in the waters of Buffalo Creek.

1878—June 25—Appearance of a new and very destructive insect on the potatoe vines.

1878—June 26—Dangerous fire occurred, by which much property was seriously threatened but which resulted only in the destruction of the Hudson House stable occupied by John Brown as a livery stable, with contents, some damage done to Robt. Thompson's carriage establishment, lumber &c., and the burning of sundry outhouses in the vicinity. Loss about \$1600. In view of the narrow escape, petition of the property holders averse to the erection of frame buildings in this and similar localities in the town was made to the Council July 5th and rejected. The large frame stable now standing was erected shortly after.

1878—July 4—Brown's Island picnic. Thos. Briggs stunned by lightning, during a storm at the picnic while standing under a tree.

1878—July 19—About this time, said to be the warmest spell for years, 98 degrees in the shade, 115 in the sun.

1878—August 7—Terrible collision on the Panhandle railroad, one mile west of Mingo Junction, sixteen persons killed outright, or mortally wounded, and about fifty wounded. Loss of property about \$100,000. The collision was attributed to the stoppage or failure of the watch of one of the conductors, causing him to make miscalculation as to time. Sterling, the conductor, was arrested but an examination

failed to show any cause justifying his detention and he was discharged, and the disaster set down as an unaccountable accident.

1878---August 29---Editorial excursion to Mammoth Cave.

1878---September 23---John Lauck's livery stable at Bethany burned, loss about \$1500; insurance about \$500. Incendiarism suspected.

Parties at Bethany, implicated in the theft of flour from Applegate's mill, a few nights previous, arrested.

1878---October 4---Election day. The result in Brooke County was as follows: For Congress: Wilson 450, Hubbard 345, Bassell 246. For State Senate: Woods 463, Hazlett 324, Darrah 227. For House of Delegates: Gist 542, Summerville 464. County Clerk: Turner 598, Kimberland 401. Circuit Court: Marks 566, White 430. Justice of the Peace, Wellsburg Dist. Jones 175, Everett 91. Wilson's majority in the district, over Hubbard, 3,407; Hubbard and Bassell combined, over Wilson 680 votes.

1878---October 21---Revival at the Baptist church concluded---immersions 35.

1878---November 5, 6, 7---The trotting and pacing exhibitions at the fair grounds resulted in a failure.

1878---November 7---Death of Miss Jane McMillen, struck by the locomotive at the crossing near her residence, while endeavoring to prevent a child in her charge, from getting in front of the train. She was almost instantly killed, and the child seriously, but not fatally injured.

1879---January 27---Accident to Jas. L. Laughead, at the Point of Rocks, opposite Steubenville. Team and sled load of wood going over the precipice, one horse killed and Mr. Laughead badly hurt, escaping narrowly with his life.

1879---Jan. 30---Wedding Festival at Bethany, at W. K. Pendleton's.

1879---February 14---Grant by the County Court to Mr. Frazier, of Washington, D. C., agent for the projected coal shaft concern at Wellsburg, of the County's interest in all the coal and other minerals underlying the Court House and Jail. On the 10th of March, the Town Council passed a similar ordinance in regard to property under control of the corporation, streets, alleys, &c. The releases from individual lot owners by that date pretty generally secured. On the 23d of April, the concern was incorporated under the name and style of the Wellsburg Mining Company; capital subscribed \$35,000. of

which 10 per cent was reported paid in as the law provides. About the last of June,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land, situate at the extreme lower end of Yankee street, between it and the High street road, just outside the town limits, were conditionally purchased from Jas. D. Lazear, for \$700 and the purchase was consummated fully about the 1st of October. Mr. Cram, of Stenbenville, a mining engineer of experience, was employed and proceeded at once to survey and lay off the grounds for shaft and coke ovens. The price for sinking shaft---say 260 feet, (the mouth of the shaft is 50 feet above the railroad track) was stated at the time at \$30 per lineal foot and the further statement was circulated that the shaft would probably be sunk during the winter. H. W. Crothers, Esq., was the acting agent of the company in these proceedings.

1879---February 25---Sale of Dr. E. H. Moore property, by Commissioner Cooper. Farm, 251 acres, to John Lewis, \$5,000, home place in Wellsburg to Dr. Cochran for \$2,975 lot adjoining same \$665.

1879---March 31---Meeting for organization of Brooke County Building Association; by April 19, 480 shares were reported subscribed, and the Association commenced business, J. E. Curtis, President, Wheeler Reeves, Secretary, T. M. Lloyd, Treasurer.

1879---April 21---Mrs. Eliza Strowbridge, residing with George W. Moren, fatally burned by her clothes taking fire while cleaning up to make garden. She died Thursday evening, May 8th, aged 62.

1879---May 23, 1879---The wool market opened up about this date. The first sales seemed slow at 25c a pound, but there was a rapid advance to 30c and 35c, and toward the close of the season, it went up several cents higher---35c probably a fair average for the season.

1879---July 18---The wheat crop turns out unexpectedly good, opening price per bushel \$1.00 to \$1.05, by December it advanced to \$1.30. Crops were reported of 35 and 40 bushels to the acre, mostly Fultz wheat.

1879 - September 16--Hagan Frank, aged 13, son of William, died of lock-jaw, the result of a fracture of the arm by a fall from an apple tree, on the 6th. Another child of Wm. Frank, died on the 9th.

1879--September 19---Riverside Glass-works talk becoming tangible. Messrs Dornan, Ratcliff, Brady and others interested about Wheeling, in the glass and iron business, mostly as operatives, made a proposition to the effect that if they were donated certain low lying town lots they

would proceed to put up a factory of large capacity for the manufacture of general glassware. John Blankensop, Sr., and others went zealously to work and in a short time the purchase money \$400 for two lots from Mrs. Barth, and \$500 for four lots from Mrs. Russell, was raised and the ground in shape for transfer. An Act incorporating "The Riverside Glass-works Company at Wellsburg," &c., was procured and active operations at once commenced. Thos. Bond and Wm. Lefever, commenced digging about the 1st October, and favored every way, with good luck and fair weather, the large establishment, with its ovens, kilns and chimneys, consuming over 800 perch of stone and 230 000 brick, was completed and fire started in the furnace the evening before Christmas. Steam was raised in engine January 20, 1880. On Wednesday, the 26th, may be set down as the regular opening of the works, and for a couple of weeks after that date, it was the great centre of attraction for all interested in the process of glass making. The works have been running uninterruptedly since starting.

1879--October 23. Incendiarism at Bethany College. The portion of the building to the north, being about one-fourth, destroyed, including society rooms and contents. The college building insured in different companies to the amount of \$30,000. The fire commenced at 3 A. M., and was undoubtedly a case of incendiarism.

1880---January 13---The articles of incorporation of the Novelty Glass-works company published. The concern was put in order for business at a reported cost of \$30,000, when financial trouble came on and it passed into the hands of a receiver, William H. Rodgers, of La Grange. It was not long afterwards bought in by a company at a reduced rate and did, as reported, a successful business. The establishment burned down on the night of the 3d of February, 1882, and at this writing, (March 1882) is being rebuilt. The loss was mostly covered by insurance.

1880--January 17. Business meeting of the lot owners in Brooke Cemetery. At this meeting the sale and lease of the old grave yard lots to Messrs G. W. Caldwell, Thos. Everett and John Blankensop, Sr., was confirmed and arrangements made suitable to the occasion. The report of the treasurer showed :

Cash on hand.....	\$71.40
Due the company.....	275.00
Amount in the sinking fund.....	372.50



1830—January 31, February 1—Death by scarlet fever of Earl and George, sons of Calvin Brashear, the former aged 5 and the latter 10 years, after an illness of a very few days.

1830—February 9—The last of the  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent county bonds reported as funded into 6 per cents.

1830—March 19—About this date appears the first mention of the Tucker Waterworks. The site, at the mouth of Greene street, between Main and the river, was donated by resolution of the Council for the purpose, as was also the privilege of the streets and alleys, as by agreement, on record, and excavating commenced about the first of May. Work progressed regularly and about the last of August, steam was raised in the engine and some pipe was laid. The first regular hydrant, and the first in town, was put in about the 1st of November on the premises of Peter Shucy. The cost is stated at about \$5,000.

1880—May 10—Petition for a school building at Lazearville discussed. The petition was subsequently and formally renewed, and is before the Board for definite action.

1830—September 10—It is noted that the sale of wool by several parties, at 40c a pound, was a decided break in the wool market, very little at that date having been sold, a higher price being demanded. In the latter part of November wool advanced and large purchases were made at from 42 to 45c a pound.

1880—November 22—The river closed over, Monday, November 22. The preceding Wednesday was the first cold weather of the season with a slight fall of snow, and the cold increased gradually for about a week, when the thermometer stood at about zero. The river was clear of ice up to the evening of the 20th, and by mid-day Tuesday, it was frozen sufficiently for crossing by footmen.

1830—December 30—The thermometer on the morning of the 30th, marked 10 degrees below zero, being much the coldest weather of the season, so far. Sleighing excellent. The river closed during the night of the 29th.

1881—January 1—Mrs. James Palmer bought the Thompson White property—cost about \$3,200.

1881—January 7—Thermometer 10 degrees below zero.

1881—February 2—Death of Joseph H. Pendleton at Wheeling, in his 56th year.

1881—February 7—Very high river. On the 11th of succeeding

June came another very high river, doing much damage. Also about that date many and destructive storms.

1881—March 11—Judge George E. Boyd held his first Circuit Court in Brooke County.

1881—March 23—John and Benj. Parish received their sentence of one year in the Penitentiary. Subsequently pardoned.

1881—April 7—Anti-license Council elected—average majority, 59.

1881—May 6—Death of Prof. J. C. Hervey, County Supt. of Schools for Ohio County, son of D. Hervey of Brooke County.

1881—July 2—Assassination of President Garfield. Guiteau the assassin found guilty on the 23d of January 1882, and sentenced to be hanged on the 30th of June ensuing. Garfield died on the 19th of September, 1881. Most of the houses in town were draped in mourning, schools were dismissed and religious ceremonies held in churches.

1881—July 22—New wheat contracted for at from \$1.00@1.05; shortly after advanced to as high as \$1.50 per bushel, afterward declined to about \$1.25. Crop some over average in quantity.

1881—July 27—Wilson, son of T. J. Roberts, aged about 12, died of lock-jaw, from injury to his hand, with a toy pistol.

1881—August 12—About 40c a pound established as the price for wool. Very little, if any, was sold for over 40c during the season.

1881—October 29—Harry West killed at La Grange in a brawl, by Wm. McHenry; McHenry afterwards sentenced to six years in the penitentiary on charge of murder in the second degree.

1881—December—Frank Nicholls, son of Ed., had his foot mashed on the railroad so as to require amputation.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### MARRIAGE RECORD.

**T**HE following is copied mostly from the official record in the office of the County Clerk; in some few cases, where the marriages occurred outside the county, from the **HERALD** of corresponding date. The **RECORD** covers a period of twelve years, or from January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1882.

#### MARRIAGES FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Robert Caldwell to Flora A Atkinson, January 27, by J Stephenson.  
Jno Headington to Martha L Carter, January 13, by W. B Mayberry.  
J M Potter to Fancis Klinefelter, July 20, by R R Moore.  
Wm Kline to Harriet Stewart, February 8, by Walter Brown.  
Ebenezer B McCulloch to Ella J Walker, Feb 17, by R R Moore.  
Thos H Green to Sarah Bowman, Febuary 24, by R R Moore.  
Geo Calendine to Elizabeth Allen, March 10, by Milton Wells.  
James C Stewart to Georgiana Chester, March 30, by E A Brindley.  
Robert Thompson to Margaret Haney, March 24, by C L Loos.  
Robert Kelly to Margaret Kelly, April 10, by E A Brindley.  
Peter Shuey to Mary Gaus, April 25, by Father Stephen Huber.  
Robert W Garrett to Mary F Tarr, April 27, by R R Moore.  
James A Mency to Anna B Poster, July 8, by A Campbell.  
Isaac Dow to Rosanna Miller, July 21, by W K Pendleton.  
Augustus Davis to Ellen Bell, August 4, by J C Castle.  
Richard Hooker to Anna L Hindman, August 22, by P H Jones.  
Leonard McFadden to Amanda Waugh, Sept 1, by W K. Pendleton.  
James Patterson to Lena Letzkus, Sept 1, by Father S Huber.  
Wm H Harvey to Virginia Lewis, September, 15 by E A Brindley.

C H Kimberland to Mellissa Lewis, September 15, by E A Brindley.  
 Wm F Young to Lucy A S Russell, June 23, by E A Brindley.  
 James McBurney to Eliza H Lucas, Sept 22, by G B Hudson.  
 Wm Priest to Micha Halley, Sept —, by W K Pendleton.  
 Calvin B Brashear to Catharine Robinett, Sept 29, by W K Pendleton.  
 Andrew Kelly to Florence Jackson, Oct 18, by Father S Huber.  
 Wm Baillie to Harriet Kimberland, Nov 8, by R R Moore.  
 George Miller to Cora Carter, Sept 1, by J M Warden.  
 Andrew S Helmie to Rebecca J Burgoyne, Nov. 10, by J C Campbell.  
 James M Adams to Mary A Ward, Dec 15, by A W Campbell.  
 Wm R Moss to Amy H Jones, Dec 22, by R R Moore.  
 Wm B Coates to Mary A Dunwell, Dec 26, by E A Brindley.

### MARRIAGES FOR THE YEAR 1871.

W A Mayhall to Isabella Deighton, January 12, by D W Calderwood.  
 James M White to Mary Baker, January 2, by J Coupland, Jr.  
 John McGrew to Mary Stewart, February 17, by Milton Wells.  
 Mathew Hindman to Addie Orem, February 28, by D W Calderwood.  
 J M Deighton to Hannah Sanner, February 28, by D W Calderwood.  
 George Blankensop to Kate Keesy, March 1, by J C Castle.  
 Joseph Tilton to Velinda Cooper, March 7, by R R Moore.  
 Wm Forbes to Alice Willoughby, March 19, by D W Calderwood.  
 Jno A Blatau to Julia Pickelman, April 11, by Father Stephen Huber.  
 R T Jones to Sarah J Freshwater, April 25, by J C Castle.  
 John W Hough to Francina Pelly, April 17, by J B Wallace.  
 Bernard O'Harra to Marjorie Connors, May 9, by R R Moore.  
 Wm P Latimer to Clara Lewis, May 16, by R R Moore.  
 Geo W Brown to Amanda J Morton, May 16, by J C Castle.  
 Jacob Braun to Caroline Young, May 22, by R R Moore.  
 Joseph Churchman to Nancy Lucas, May 25, by Rev Ward.  
 Pierce Letzkus to Rebecca J Cunningham, May 28, by Father S. Huber.  
 Michael Whalen to Mary Cottingham, May 29, by Father S. Huber.  
 Morse Marion to Ruth E Marsh, May 11, by M. Swaney.  
 James L Miller to Lizzie Hall, June 4, by R R Moore.  
 C H Hooker to Frank A Sanders, June 13, by J Coupland.  
 M R Freshwater to Melissa Patterson, June 29, by H C Westwood.  
 John H Force to Lizzie McGlaughlin, July 5, by D W Calderwood.  
 Leander B Fleming to Mary R Worstell, June 4, by Rev Ward.  
 S P Boles to Amelia Wright, August 17, by J B Lucas.  
 Wm Way to Mary Deuly, August 30, by J C Castle.  
 Hiram Frazier to Amelia J Green, August 31, by R R Moore.  
 Marshall S Green to Jennie Batchell, September 21, by J C Castle.  
 Thos Waddle to Maria Patton, September 21, by W K Pendleton.  
 David D Shupe to Emma J Merryman, October 11, by W K Pendleton.  
 Jos W Cassiday to Maggie E Headington, October 24, by J B Lucas.  
 Isaac C. Bickerstaff to Julia C Cox, October 26, by J C Castle.  
 John D Brady to Sallie McCreary, November 9, by R R Moore.

L V Jenkins to Mary Jones, November 9, by Rev Mathers.  
Basil Wells, Jr. to Nancy Cooper, November 14, by R R Moore.  
Wm Thompson to Mary J Shupe, November 19, by J C Castle.  
John E Gordon to Mary J Marsh, November 20, by J C Castle.  
Samuel Lannum to Lizzie Lucas, December 6, by Rev Ward.  
James Brownlee to Sallie E Keith, December 4, by R R Moore.  
M V Brownlee to Daisy Dowdle, December 16, by Rev Berry.  
Hugh Lazear to Amanda Shrimplin, December 20, by R R Moore.  
A W Robinson to Mary E Batchell, December 31, by Rev Ward.

### MARRIAGES FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Wesley Noble to Eliza Beerbower, Jan 2, by R R Moore.  
Milton Lazear to Sarah C Selby, Jan 11, by S F Davis.  
James Blankensop to Anna Campbell, Jan 18, by E A Jones.  
James Gunion to Mary White, Jan 18, by J W Kesler.  
James A McKee to Mary E Hall, Feb 15, by E G Pinkerton.  
J A Scarborough to Lizzie Naylor, Feb 26, by J Coupland.  
John A Duncan to Miriam Fleming, Feb 29, by R R Moore.  
Matthew Parke to Louisa Wright, March 21, by J C Campbell.  
John Parish to Lettie Beall, April 12, by J M Dorsey.  
David Plants to Catharine A Carmichael, March 12, by R R Moore.  
D W Calderwood to Laura A Frazier, April 4, by E G Pinkerton.  
Jasper Potts to Frances Letzkus, April 4, by Father S Huber.  
Charles Cline to Barbara Bentz, April 30, by Father S Huber.  
Geo M Parks to Jennie Hesse, May 2, by R R Moore.  
James Johnson to Leva Ripley, May 2, by J Coupland.  
Hiram Mars to Elizabeth Smith, May 14, by T M Hudson.  
Oliver C Forsythe to Sarah A Grimes, May 22, by W K Pendleton.  
Edwin T Allin to Mary B Tarr, June 5, by R R Moore.  
Ellis Johnson to Eliza Wineburg, June 23, by J Coupland.  
Wm M Wolcott to Sallie H Crothers, June 25, by J Coupland.  
F C Glass to Ella V Wightman, September 5, by Rev. Mathers.  
C Shriver to Rebecca E Rodgers, August 8, by R R Moore.  
W P Fulton to Mattie J White, August 8, by H. Fulton.  
W H Thompson to Cora Sprague, Sept 3, by J Coupland.  
C W Daugherty to Mary Wheelerly, Sept 12, by Father S Huber.  
E Vandermorley to Alice Briggs, Sept 17, by R R Moore.  
Elisha West to Eliza Brownlee, Sept 21, by R R Moore.  
Samuel Hindman, Jr., to Narcissa Marsh, Oct 2, by Rev. Graham.  
D E Bucey to Jane Bowman, Oct. 30, by Rev Cravens.  
F Haines to Rachel Davis, November 28, by Rev. Cravens.  
John Wilson to Hannah Brady, Nov 28, by Father S Huber.

### MARRIAGES FOR THE YEAR 1873.

W F Kelly to Amanda DeGarmo, January 9, by C P Goodrich.  
Geo Dealy to Margaret DeGarmo, January 9, by C P Goodrich.



Frank Miller to Sallie Blankensop, February 10, by J Coupland.  
 J C Morton to Elizabeth Lake, February 13, by Rev Cravens.  
 Thos D Parish to Drusilla Dorsey, February 19, by C P Goodrich.  
 Charles Jacobs to Sallie Meyers, February 25th, by Father S Huber.  
 Joseph B Wilson to Sarah Jane Bane, March 19, by J A Brown.  
 Geo Daugherty to Susannah Kelly, March 20, by Rev Cravens.  
 Geo C. Curtis to Mary Rodgers, April 15, by R R Moore.  
 Robert Taylor to Sarah Orange, June 17, by J. Coupland.  
 Harvey Jeffers to Callie Chester, July 10, by Rev Cravens.  
 Asbury Perkins to Rosanna Ellinger, July 24, by Rev. Martin.  
 Jos J Wilkey to Elizabeth Ralston, July 26, by Rev Cravens.  
 John Jennings to Margaret A Robinson, September 4, by Rev Cravens.  
 James A Adams to Clara J Keith, October 23, by J A Adams.  
 Jesse Hukill to Amanda Headley, October 29, by W B Stewart.  
 Robert Armstrong to Hannah Jones, November 4, by G. B. Hudson.  
 Timothy Collins to Bridget Murphy, November 4, by Father S Huber.  
 Hugh Denniger to Sarah Clemens, November 6, by J Coupland.  
 N Lee Dieffenbach to Lizzie S Good, November 14, by R R Moore.  
 Madison M Park to Jennie May Green, November 20, by Jonathan Cross.  
 James Ervin to Susan Davis, November 27, by C K Stillwagon.  
 Geo McClelland to Annie DeGarmo, November 28, by C K Stillwagon.  
 J H Gilmore to Annie Duffy, December 2, by J Coupland.  
 F S Wollcott to Lizzie R Sharp, December 2, by Rev Cravens.  
 Jonathan Sanders to Katie E Hindman, December 16, by G B Hudson.

### MARRIAGES FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Nathan McCamic to Fannie P Dowden, Jan. 18, by C K Stillwagon.  
 Hugh Dunn to Bridget Cardham, Jan 12, by Father S Huber.  
 Adam Letzkus to Annie E McMahon, Jan 22, by Rev Coupland.  
 Ellis M. Snediker to Hattie Jones, February 3, by N B Stewart.  
 Gilbert E Robinson to Dora Bowman, March 5, by Rev Coupland.  
 T H Marks to Sallie Wheeler, February 17, by Rev Cross.  
 Robert Glass to Ellie Van Sickle, February 20, by C K Stillwagon.  
 John C Wallace to Annie M Walker, March 24, by J C Campbell.  
 Elson Stewart to Sarah A Snowden, May 21, by John Cowl.  
 Abe M Daugherty to Lucy A Young, May 24, by C K Stillwagon.  
 Wm Tucker to Sarah P Harker, May 26, by R R Moore.  
 C B Salmon to M L Swearengen, June 10, by C K Stillwagon.  
 Fred Hoffman to Emma T Ulrich, June 23, by C L Loos.  
 Frank Williams to Lucy Grimes, June 26, by T M Hudson.  
 W H Anderson to Mattie Carle, August 20, at Chicago.  
 I W Flowers to Mary McConkey, September 3, by G T Slade.  
 T C Park to Mary McHenry, September 20, by C K Stillwagon.  
 T V Meek to M M Hindman, October 7, by Rev Coupland.  
 M H Williamson to M A Halstead, October 14, by W T Wilson.  
 S M Davidson to Minnie Perkins, October 9, by D W Calderwood.  
 Robert B Wilson to Margaret Lewis, November 4, by C L Loos.

Walter A Robison to Cornelia E Jacob, November 18, by I A Pierce.  
G W Scammerhorn to Arabelle V Green, Sept 23, by Rev Huddleson.  
Geo Swarengen to Sallie Hooker, July 9, by James M Shields.  
Wm K Hazlett to Rachel B Caruth, December 3, by David Hervey.  
J F Sickler to Mary Helstein, December 29, by Father S Huber.

### MARRIAGES FOR THE YEAR 1875.

C W Crawford to Artie Wright, January 14, by Father S Huber.  
Wm Swartz to Magdalena Walter, January 19, by Father S Huber.  
John O Marsh to Mary Morton, March 2, by J Coupland.  
Cyrus Morton to Mary E Marsh, March 2, by J Coupland.  
David Miller to Mary Rickey, March 4, by J Coupland.  
W W Morrow to Jane Low, March 30, by C L Loos.  
George Davidson to Kate Applegate, April 7, by C K Stillwagon.  
B Sanders to Maggie D Hooker, June 1, by Rev Coupland.  
W B Thompson to Fannie Richardson, June 3, by C L Loos.  
Daniel D Voorhes to Ila V Langfitt, June 10, by Rev Wright.  
John Fallgatter to Susan W Beck, June 15, by Elder Myers.  
T H Caldwell to Luna Everett, June 17, by Rev Worden.  
John F Green to Virginia M Horn, June 17, by Rev Hudson.  
George Swarengen to Sallie Hooker, July 9, by Rev Shields.  
James M Ennis to Anna M Coason, August 5, by Rev John Shearer.  
W Craig Lee to Thomasina Buchanan, Sept. 21, by W K Pendleton.  
Albert B Marshall to Jennie P Hervey, Sept. 24, by Rev Hervey.  
W McCormack to Ada Bell Duly, Sept. 28, by Rev Gledhill.  
Robert Scott to Dora Batchell, September 29, by Rev Gledhill.  
J F Gist to Lou B Gist, October 6, by Rev Huddleson.  
Anthony Rockinstein to Mary C Hebrank, Oct 12, by Father S Huber.  
Henry C Wells to Jennie W Hedges, November 17, by Milton Wells.  
S T Reese to Virginia Burgoyne, November 18, by I A Pierce.  
Daniel Kimberland to Amanda Merryman, Nov. 21, by Rev. Stewart.

### MARRIAGES IN 1876.

W W Wilson to F K Wilson, January 1—Rev Gledhill.  
John W Green to Kate Meloy, Jan 8—Rev Huddleson.  
George Hammond to Emma Forester, Feb 10, at Allegheny City.  
Neil McLeod to Eliza Davis, Feb 17—Prof C L Loos.  
Albert Stephenson to Della Deighton, April 14.  
Theodore Dare to Laura Buckey, April 11—Rev Huddleson.  
George W McCreary to Emma Thompson, April 20—Rev. Gledhill.  
J W Patte to Phrania G Goudy, June 1,—Prof W K Pendleton.  
W F Counselman to Ada Cunningham, June 1—Rev Pershing.  
Edgar W Wells to Jennie E Wells, June 13—A E Myers.  
A C Fowler to Laura Brenamin, the latter of Hancock county, June 17.  
John R Braddock to Lizzie Wilson, June 28—Rev W A Mackey.  
Benj F Antle to Mary B McHenry, June 29—Rev Gledhill.  
C B Turner to V Callie Burt, July 18—Rev W A Mackey.

William Bald, of Pittsburg, to Lizzie Lazear, Aug 3—Thos M Hudson.  
 George Calendine to Sarah E Cook, August 20—Rev Dean.  
 David C Perrine to Annie E McCleary, August 30—Rev. Dean.  
 Michael Smith to Josephine Mozingo, La Grange, Sept 14—Rev Cox.  
 Oscar Morton to Bella Lockhart, September 29—W A Mackey.  
 Frank R Martin to Lizzie D Campbell, September 26—Rev. Brown.  
 T Benton Grimes to Laura M Nicholls, October 12—Rev W M Grimes.  
 J H Baxton to Mary A Owings, October 25—Rev S W Brown.  
 W J P Churchman to Susan Isenhood, November 4—David Hervev.  
 James Shaw to Annie M Blankensop, December 14—Rev J Brown.  
 John A Kelly to Annie Thompson, December—Rev Pershing.  
 Elias Lazear to Sabina P Lucas, December 26—Rev H H Pershing.

### MARRIAGES IN 1877.

Charles S Busby to Bell C Bane, Jan 10—D B Rodgers.  
 John W Mozingo to Hannah Vandine, Feb 27—D B Rodgers.  
 Wm Frank to Eliza J Hall, March 13—A W Dean.  
 Lewis Homes to Lizzie Hastings, April 6—E Mathers.  
 J C Mahan to Catherine Rizer, April 29—W K Pendleton.  
 George Meeker to Rebecca E Wav, May 10—E Mathers.  
 Albert Colwell to Mary T Criss, May 29—W T Wilson.  
 John C Rosborough to Rachel C Gist, May 31—G B Hudson.  
 J Moltz to Katie B Cozzins, June 27—T M Hudson.  
 Andrew R Fleming to Mary A Higgs, June 28—S T Dodd.  
 James Rankin to Margaret Cox, August 17—A W Dean.  
 Evan Hindman to Jennie Hall, September 6—J W Pershing.  
 S S Quest to Marinda Jones, York county, Pa, October 18.  
 James G Reeves to Miss Blanev, October 4.  
 Michael Skary to Winnie Whalen, October 8—Father S Haber.  
 Thomas Buckalew to Mary Brownlee, November 6—S S Fleming.  
 Peter L Shuey to Martha Gaus, November 6—Father S Huber.  
 Clark Riddle to Annie Milligan, November 8—S S Fleming.  
 Hezekiah Golden to Julia Brady, November 29—S S Fleming.  
 Oscar M Hervev to Clara V Gist, November 29—W D Slease.  
 J C Fowler to Mary Ellen Gist, December 5—W D Slease.  
 Prof A J Mercer to Annie Cowan, December 25—W K Pendleton.  
 Thos M Brownlee to Mary Ann McKim, December 13—S T Dodd.

### MARRIAGES IN 1878.

I N Cox to Sallie M Boyd, Missouri, January 9.  
 J W Wallace to Annie N Bell, January 2—W D Slease.  
 W B May to Ida B Strayer, January 29—J A Worden.  
 William Briggs to Margaret Wetherell, February 5—S S Fleming.  
 John Stewart to Julia Gaus, February 19—Father S Huber.  
 Samuel C Gist to Annie C Applegate, Feb 28—D J Davis.  
 George Warren to Annie Jones, March 6—S T Dodd.  
 George L Wilson to Rachel Park, March 20—S T Dodd.

Abraham Cox to Jane Lazear, March 27—J P Thatcher.  
 John Reuff to Mary Bowman, April 4—D J Davis.  
 James A Deford to Alice B McLean, May 30—S T Dodd.  
 W H Lewis to Mary E Ewing, June 4—S S Fleming.  
 Frank M Thompson to Mattie Arthur, June 11—S S Fleming.  
 Henry C Hervey to Lila Gist, June 12—David Hervey.  
 James Kelly to Arabella Worstell, April 10—W D Slease.  
 Samuel Clary to Polly Steele, June 2—H Cree.  
 Firman Barnes to Nannie Flaherty, June 20—W D Slease.  
 John R Martin to Mary V Abrams, June 27—W A Mackey.  
 John W Brown to Sarah A Johnson, June 25—D J Davis.  
 John H Williams to Susan V May, June 27—W K Pendleton.  
 G L Wharton to Emma V Richardson, August 1—G B Hudson.  
 Conrad Helsley to Ella V Applegate, August 29—Collins.  
 Henry Clay Ashley to Annie Howard, August 29—A H Carter.  
 S S Hedges to Annie B Lewis, October 24—D J Davis.  
 George Strong to Yettie Patton, October 31—W D Slease.  
 Darwin McClelland to Lizzie E Briggs, November 19—W A Mackey.  
 W M Simpson to Sue Caldwell, December 24—W A Mackey.  
 W E Williams to Caroline Fithen, December 24—D J Davis.

### MARRIAGES IN 1879.

Mark M Cochran to Emma J Whitsett, January 1—W K Pendleton.  
 Andrew Elson to Emma West, January 7—Father S Huber.  
 Geo Moren, Jr. to Mary B Roberts, January 7—S S Fleming.  
 Jos R Lamar to C H Pendleton, January 30—C L Loos.  
 C Horner Wells to Mollie J Hedges, March 10—A Skidmore.  
 L L Bryte to Lou Filley, March 17.  
 C H Ross to H E Worstell, March 27—H Cree.  
 C B Turner to Ida Halley, March 27—A H Carter.  
 Robert Wheeler to Sarah Bell Caldwell, April 10—Wm Grimes.  
 S H Ackison to Emma L Hall, April 22—D W Calderwood.  
 Thos Campbell to Jennie Crouch, May 1—S S Fleming.  
 Robert H Owens to Hattie Pitner, May 6—W D Slease.  
 Elzy Brady to Emma Dare, May 15—W D Slease.  
 Charles H Butler to Emma Brownlee, May 22—S S Fleming.  
 Wil H Hayden to Lizzie J Lauck, June 19—A S Hayden.  
 John R McElroy to Josephine Schwarz, June 26—Father S Huber.  
 David Hahn to Bell S Curtis, July 25—W K Pendleton.  
 Caspar Tarr to Salina C Lazear, August 3—C L Loos.  
 Jos Hout to Emma Helstein, August 12—Father S Huber.  
 John W Martin to Florence A Lucas, August 31—W D Slease.  
 Jas Brannan to Catherine Brady, September 1—Father S Huber.  
 John C Turncliff to Cornelius L Hunter, September 3—E J Smith.  
 S H Baxter to Sallie A May, September 11—W A Mackey.  
 John A Moniger to Mary H Buchanan, September 25—Jas L Reed.  
 Wm Emory Jacobs to Annie Bell Halley, Oct. 12—D W Calderwood.  
 J W Margery to Maggie Hindman, October 23—B L Smith.



W H Churchman to Lizzie A Stewart, October 30--C L Loos.  
 Z Jacob to Emma C Miller, November 6--D J Davis.  
 J M Winn to Julia Taylor, November 13--D J Davis.  
 Jerome B McFarland to Hannah Keefer, Nov. 24--D W Calderwood.  
 John L Daugherty to Lizzie Scott, November 27--D W Calderwood.  
 Geo A Odell to Sallie Murray, November 27--D J Davis.  
 John Shaw to Sarah Huldah Ferrel, December 23--A L Kendall  
 Geo E Stewart to Isabell Mayhall, December 25--W M Grimes

### MARRIAGES IN 1880.

Trabert Werdelin to Aggie Bieter, February 19--Father S Huber.  
 B F Suddoth to Maria Dowden, February 19--A Skidmore.  
 Silas H St Clair to Emma R Amspoker, March 9--Wm Gaston.  
 John W Duly to Florence E Lewis, March 16--W A Mackey.  
 Job A Lewis to Bina Wells, March 31--C L Loos.  
 Wm R Mooney to Sarah E Murchland, April 29--W A Mackey.  
 Anderson Justus to Sarah A McKim, April 15--J K Rader.  
 Jacob West to Mary Miller, April 29--Father S Huber.  
 Chariton W Liggett to Clara A Smith, May 6--E J Smith.  
 J W Counselman to Nancy McFadden, June 10--Father S Huber.  
 Jonas R Stephenson to Lizzie S Priest, July 17--W K Pendleton.  
 William C Laughhead to Amanda A Whitson, July 17--G B Hucson.  
 James Duprey to Clarinda McFee, July 31--W A Mackey.  
 John Collins to Florence V Clemens, August 7.  
 John M Campbell to Louise E Loos, August 12--W K Pendleton.  
 William Flynn to Jennie Chester, August 15--D J Davis.  
 G W Hindman to Samuel E Owings, September 2--B L Smith.  
 George P Jones to Nannie D White, September 4--G B Hudson.  
 John C F Frank to Maggie A Corbett, September 5--Father S Huber.  
 Oliver S Marshall to Lizzie Tarr, September 8--W A Mackey.  
 Samuel Smith to Marv S Stock, September 15.  
 Alex Linton to Emma Timmons, September 23--W A Mackey.  
 Wm Bowman to Sarah Barnes, September 30--W A Mackey.  
 John Callahan to Sarah Hogan, September 30.  
 William Clemens to Ella Tiltin, October 2.  
 Plummer Lazear to Martha E Gooch, October --.  
 Elza A Sheets to Lena Volhardt, October 19--D M Hollister.  
 John C Amspoker to Maggie Halstead, October 28--W T Wilson.  
 James Lawson to Lizzie McConnel, November 11--D M Hollister.  
 M C Patton to M Wiggins, November 23--W A Mackey.  
 O H Smith to E Cox, December 9--Rev Yingling.  
 T S Fowler to M Cowan, December 28--W K Pendleton.

### MARRIAGES IN 1881.

Thos C Wheeler to Raphina P Wright, January 6--W T Wilson.  
 Wm Harvey to Mary Price, February 1--Father S Huber.  
 Israel C Wright to Mary M Boyd, February 16 -Samuel Collins,



John G B me to Lizzie Rolandt, February 22—W A Mackey.  
Geo W Thompson to Willie Washington, January 12—D M Hollister.  
Harry G Craft to Annie Murphy, April 21—D M Hollister.  
Wm Hedges to Sue Blankensop, May 19—B L Smith.  
Alexander Ralston to Mary Harmine Wright, May 29—W T Wilson.  
Wm H Beebout to Lizzie W Carouth, June 7—W K Pendleton.  
Chas N Brady to Mary E Paxton, April 21—W A Mackey.  
James C Ralston to Jennie Roberts, June 19—D M Hollister.  
Dock Swearengen to Ella McCulloch, June 16—G B Hudson.  
Joseph Houck to Sadie Hall, July 7—W A Mackey.  
Elward S Adams to Jennie A Churchman, September 10—F E Boyd.  
Lewis Ralston to Ettie Thompson, September 11—A L Kendall.  
Michael Hune to Mary Foley, September 17—Father S Huber.  
W S Welch to Hattie Gorley, September 27—Wm S Owens.  
Joseph Combs to Fannie Roberts, October 13—D M Hollister.  
George Orr to Katie Deffenbaugh, October 27—B L Smith.  
Newton Gilcrest to Clara B Fenwick, October 1—D M Hollister.  
Abraham L Paden to Mary Meyer, November 24—Father S Huber.  
Wm L Cawthorn to Lida Frazier, November 13—D M Hollister.  
Joseph M Mendel to Lucy F Jacobs, November 24—D M Hollister.  
Robert E Laughead to Nannie J Colwell, November 31—Jas H Dodd.  
James McWaa to C B Criss, October 20—Wm Wallace.  
Geo E Bai y to Henrietta S Faber, October 4—W A Mackey.  
Thos M Hudson, Jr. to Sarah Dare, October 27—G B Hudson.  
Elward W Brues to Mollie E Houston, December 28—D M Hollister.  
C H Hubbard to Stella Moore, Feb 8—Prof Hagerman

## CHAPTER XIX.

### DEATH RECORD.

THE list of deaths is copied from the books of the Undertakers, J. D. Lloyd and T. H. Marks, who kindly put their books at our disposal for the purpose. It will be noticed that the dates generally are those of the interment, not of the actual death, and the reader will make the customary allowance of a day or two. Some, copied from the HERALD, direct, do not require any such allowance :

#### A

Adams, John March 1, 1870	Buckalew, Garrett October 2, '70
Alexander, Mrs Dec 29, 1870	Bucey, Geo (daughter) Dec 25, '70
Atwell, Merwin Oct 5, 1871	Burth, Constantine Sept 7, '71
Atkinson, Wm, March 1873—age 83	Beall, Basil Nov 27, '71
Applegate, Charlotte March 5, 1873	Bowman, Mildred Jan 19, '72—age 97
Alexander, Mrs W H March 15, '73	Bucy, George Dec 19, '72
Abrams, Jas R April 4, '76—age 63	Brady, John (child) May 14, '73
Adams, Mrs Richard March 27, '79	Brashear, Mrs Brice March 27, '73
Allen, Mary May 11, '79	Brady, D (child) May 14, '73
Adams, R (child of) Nov 25, '79	Burt, John D Aug 16, '73 age 31
Applegate, Joseph August 31, 1881	Brady, Barnard (daugh) Sept 19, '73

#### B

Bowman, Mrs March 8, 1870	Bowman, G W (child) Nov 18, '73
Bowman, ---- (child) March 1, '70	Bowman, Wm Jan 10, 1874
Baily, Mrs March 29, '70	Bane, Mrs Mary Jan 14, '75, age 0
Bracken, Caleb (child of) April 9, '70	Barth, Hugh (child of) May 28, ' 5
Bukey, Miss Nancy P June 10, '70	Barth, Hugh (child of) Mar 14, ' 6
Bucy, Mrs George July 26, '70	Bane, John (child of) July 9, '75
	Briggs, Mrs James Dec 30, '75

- Badv, John Sr Mar 10, '77, age 88  
 Bartholomew, Mrs Sam Feb 17, '78  
 Bowman, Wm March 21, '78  
 Briggs, Miss Annie Apr 25, '78  
 Brady, Bernard Feb 6, '79, age 80  
 Bloch, Mrs March 11, '79  
 Butler, Mrs ---- Dec 17, '79  
 Bowman, Lloyd [barber] Dec 28, '79  
 Bine, John Apr 26, '80  
 Blankensop, Mrs Susan Aug 15, '80  
 Brown, Ruth [Cov'ton Ky] Oct 5, '80  
 Burnes, Oliver Mar 10, '81  
 Boyd, Wm May 15, '81  
 Bickerstaff, Mrs I C June 16, '81  
 Burnes, Miss Mary Nov 29, '81  
 Blankensop, Mrs ----- Mar 24, '73  
 Bicey, Mr ----- May 8, '72  
 Blankensop, Mrs [widow] Jun 2, '72  
 Buchanan, Mrs T Apr 2, '73, age 45  
 Buchanan, Jennie B Oct 6, '75  
 Bigglemeyer, Thos (child) -----  
 Bowman, Austin July 30, '74  
 Britt, Bazil Feb 25, '75  
 Busford, Adam (child) Nov 29, '75  
 Bine, Taylor Jan 28, '76  
 Brown, Robt (potter) Jan 18, '76  
 Bowman, Joseph Dec 12, '76 age 47  
 Burth, Hugh (child) Dec 17, '76  
 Burth, Andrew Nov 11, '78  
 Barr, Mrs A C July 3, '79  
 Brashear, C B (2 child) Jan 26, '80  
 Brown, Mrs Lucy F Mar 6, '80  
 Basford, Adam (child) June 11, '80  
 Buchanan, Mrs R (Chicago) Oct 3, '81  
 Boring, Mrs Cecilia Mar 27, '78 age 76  
 Brashear, B V Jan 3, '79, Pa age 78  
 Brown, O (Cove) Mar 26, '80, age 91  
 Buchanan, A (Cin) Sept 30, '80  
 Boyd, J M (Independence) Oct 11, '80, age 99  
 Burt, Mrs Carrie Oct 27, '80  
 Browning, Leander Mh 22, '81, age 50
- C**
- Clayton, Stephen (Ill) Feb 2, 1870  
 Carle, John March 21, '70  
 Cree, H son of (killed by lightning) September 2, '70  
 Campbell, JW (Wheeling) Jan 17, '71  
 Coleman, David April 9, '71  
 Carnahan, Thomas Nov 16, '71  
 Craft, Alexander Dec 21, '71  
 Cox, John (child) June 24, '71  
 Carle, J M (Ill) Sept 24, '72  
 Crown, Westley (child) Sept 11, '72  
 Clemens, Mrs Jacob April 1, '74  
 Chamberlain, Mrs (granny) March 24, '74  
 Clemens, Jacob Sept 6, '74  
 Churchman, John Oct 11, '74  
 Culver, Mrs (Gist) July 21, '75  
 Cleary, Mrs Samuel Nov 6, '75  
 Culver, Dr. (Gist) Oct 11, '76  
 Cassiday, Mis October 30, '76  
 Churchman, Wm August 13, '77  
 Cox, Friend Jr (daugh) Sept 5, '77  
 Craft, Mrs Elisha Dec 25, '77, age 67  
 Crouch, Mrs D G Nov 19, '79  
 Cooper, Miss Ann Jan 13, '80  
 Crook, Mrs Mary July 5, '80  
 Crouch, G D July 11, '80  
 Churchman, George Aug 17, '80  
 Cox, Mrs Unity Sept 17, '80  
 Cree, Hamilton Sept 20, '80  
 Craig, Mrs Martha Oct 16, '80  
 Carle, Mrs Amelia Oct 21, '80, age 75  
 Cox, George Jr Feb 15, '81  
 Cooper, Francis April 22, '81  
 Craig, Mary F Oct 11, '81  
 Crothers, H W Dec 2, '80, age 60  
 Cowarden, D D April 30, '78  
 Carmichael, Jas (child) April 2, '78  
 Campbell, A W Dr (Bethany) Apr, '80  
 Cunningham, C H June 12, '80  
 Cooper, J M (child) April 19, '72  
 Carmichael Jas (child) July 27, '72  
 Carter, R November 15, '72  
 Coats, Mrs Mary A March 27, '75  
 Chadbourne, Carrie (Md) Feb 4, '79
- D**
- Duvall, J M (son) March 1, '71  
 Deighton, Wm Sr April 29, '74  
 Duvall, Mrs Wm June 14, '74  
 Duval, Betty (child of I H) Sep 16, '74  
 Dodd, Mrs Geo Nov 1, '77, age 68  
 Dorsey, Joshua Jan 13, '81  
 Dodd, George April 30, '81

Devinney, Henry August 1, '81  
Doddridge, Mrs John (Wheeling)  
April 8, '72

Duval, Rebecca M Apr 10, '72, age 17  
Diehl, David August 15, '73  
Doddridge, Miss Narcissa Feb 2, '74  
Dearden, Edward Feb 24, '76  
Duncan, J (2 children) Mar 22, '77  
Daugherty, George March 31, '77  
Davis, Jas M April 12, '79  
Daugherty, General July 9, '79  
Dorséy, R G son of Sept 11, '79  
Deighton, Mrs Wm Ap 21, '80, age 75

**E**

Ewing, John June 18, '72  
Elliot, Mrs (Bethany) April 25, '75  
Ewing, George May 31, '77  
Elson, Miss (St Johns) Feb 3, '81  
Enic, Henry (child) May 17, '80  
Ewing, David April 13, '73

**F**

Fowler, Wm (child) June 24, '72  
Fowler, John Sr Mar 5, '73  
Frank, Mrs William Sept 21, '73  
Fleming, Leander June 18, '74  
Frank, Hagan Jr Sept 17, '79  
Frank, George Mar 20, '81  
Forbes, James (child) Sept 25, '74  
Frazier, John June 29, '78, age 64  
Finley, Mrs Feb 14, '78  
Fouts, George Dec 17, '78

**G**

Gass, Patrick April 3, '70—age 99  
Gooch, Benj (child of) March 31, '71  
Gilchrist, John July 18, '71  
Garrett, R M (child of) Sept 7, '71  
Golden, Mrs H March 27, '84  
Gist, C H February 12, '77  
Green, Wm E Oct 30, '79—age 77  
Green, Eli Jan 27, '80, age 89  
George, Eddie March 14, '81  
Glass, Joe (Boston) Nov 2, '81  
Grimes, Miss Margaret June 26, '73  
Goudy, Robt Nov 29, '75, age 67  
Gelsthorpe, John Jan 23, '79, age 59  
Gelsthorpe, Jas Nov 2, '79, age 75  
Good, Philip [child of] Dec 24, '79  
Good, Philip [child of] Jan 20, '80

Gist, Mrs Callie B (Mo.) Dec 9, '77

**H**

Hudson, Mrs George Feb 11, '70  
Hudson, T M [child of] Apr 5, '70  
Helstern, John [child of] Mar 1, '71  
Hunter, Miss Jan 12, '72  
Hough, J W [child of] May 2, '72  
Hooker, Mrs Margaret Dec 8, '72  
Hassner, Mrs Caroline Dec 9, '72  
Hervev, Mrs Dorothea June 27, '73, age 75  
Hudson, Mrs Thos Jr Feb 7, '75  
Hogg, George July 13, '75  
Headington, G Sept 20, '75  
Hunter, Mrs Edward Apr 5, '76  
Hukill, Dr Wm Sept 4, '77, age 35  
Hunter, Edward Aug 7, '77  
Hervey, Wm H Oct 2, '77, age 65  
Hagan, Thos Oct 17, '77, age 72  
Hukill, James [daugh of] Feb 6, '78  
Hedges, Otho July 20, '78  
Haney, John Oct 31, '78, age 69  
Hunter, Nat [O] Dec 29, '78, age 76  
Holmes, E E Jan 27, '79, age 75  
Hough, Mrs [mother of J W] Feb 11, '80  
Hunter, Wm Sept 11, '72  
Hosie, Robt [child of] May 5, '73  
Hervey, David Jr June 26, '73  
Hervey, Jas [daugh of] Aug 10, '73  
Hosie, Robt [child of] Feb 1, '75  
Hukill, Wm Apr 8, '75, age 75  
Hodgens, T (drowned) Sept 29, '76  
Helsley, John Mar 16, '77  
Howard, Wm [daugh] Sept 22, '77  
Hall, Mrs Sewel Jan 16, '80, age 76  
Hodgson, Mrs Rev T S Feb 26, '80  
Hosie, Robt [daugh of] Mar 1, '80  
Hallet, John [3 children] May 28, 29 and June 3, '80  
Hervey, Rev David June 21, '81  
Henderson, Thos June 27, '81  
Hays, Enoch Feb 13, '72, age 70  
Harrison, Drusilla July 6, '73  
Huggins, Lawrence Dec 26, '78  
Hassner, F W Nov 10, '79, age 76  
Hosie, Robert Dec 24, '81, age 62  
Isenhood, Mrs Thos April 11, '72



**J**

Jackson, John W Feb 24, '72, age 63  
 Jones, W [surveyor] Aug 29, '79, '67  
 Jeffers, Henry Sr May 23, '79  
 Jeffers, Theodore March 20, '81  
 Jones, Josiah Sept 22, '77  
 Jacobs, Geo A [child of] June 19, '80

**K**

Kirker, A P April 27, '75, age 40  
 Kirker, Miss Martha Nov 27, 1881  
 Kuhn, Adam Dec 30, 1872  
 Kelly, John Sept 26, 1876  
 Kimberland, H April 4, '76, age 79

**L**

Lazear, Asa, Feb 10, '71  
 Lazear, Robt November 29, 1871  
 Lewis, Job [of John] Dec 21, '71  
 Loos, C L [son of] Nov 11, '73  
 Latimer, W P March 7, '74, age 28  
 Lazear, John Aug 24, 1876, age 60  
 Le Fevre, Mrs October 5, 1876  
 Lewis, Mrs Oliver A Nov 18, '76  
 Letzkus, Jos March 6, '77 age 55  
 Latimer, David June 12, '77, age 65  
 Lazear, Jerome April 14, '78  
 Lloyd, Sallie B August 18, '79  
 L'oyl, Mrs Susanah April 22, '81  
 Lewis, Job Jr [child of] Aug 6, '81  
 Lloyd, Mrs James H Aug 26, '81  
 Linton, Mrs Wm Jan 30, '73  
 Lazear, Belinda April 21, '73  
 Letzkus, Geo Jr July 18, '78  
 Lowe, John [LaGrange] Aug 10, '73 age 66  
 Laughhead, Miss N May 14, '74  
 Latimer, Alex October 12, '74  
 Langfitt, Mrs O W Sept 14, '75  
 Laughhead, Wm August 3, '76  
 Lauck, Mrs — March 16, '77  
 Lockard, T C [child of] Oct 3, '79  
 Linton, Wm [child of] Nov 4, '79  
 Lockhart, J B [daughter] Jan 4, '80  
 Linton, Wm [boy] April 29, '80  
 Linton, Mrs Alex Oct 25, '81  
 Linton, Joseph Jr Oct 26, '81

**M**

Merryman, Catherine May 16, '70  
 Miller, John Sr Dec 22, '70

Manser, Wm Sr Dec 7, '71  
 McCreary, G W Mar 20, '72  
 Manser, Wm Jr Apr 24, '72  
 M'Keever, Mrs Jane Dec ---, '71  
 Mutton, John Oct 12, '72  
 McIntire, Isaac Oct 25, '72  
 McCreary, Mrs G W Oct 22, '73  
 Moore, Robt [widow] Nov 15, '73  
 Moore, Mrs E F Dec 10, '73  
 McHenry, Mrs Rachel Apr 15, '74  
 Mendel, Mrs Henry June 29, '74  
 Murchland, Wm Nov 20, '74  
 May, Jason Aug 5, '75, age 49  
 Manser, Mrs Wm Feb 10, '76 age 55  
 Moore, Mrs J G [Wheeling] June 28, '76  
 McCarty, Thos July 15, '76, age 75  
 Moore, Mrs E H July 3, '77, age 48  
 Maxwell, George [daugh] Oct 3, '77  
 Moore, Dr E H Jan 19, '78, age 64  
 McCord G W June 26, '78, age 55  
 Murray, Jas Apr 30, '80 age 64  
 Meeker, Mrs Daniel May 11, '80  
 Mendel J E [2 children] Sep 3, '81  
 McCamick [child] May 12, '81  
 McGee, Mrs Nancy June 13, '81  
 Mitchell, Lydia Dec 6, '81  
 Morris, Michael Mar 19, '72  
 Magee Charles Aug 3, '72  
 McCamick, Frank [child of] Sept 4, '72  
 Mendel, Mrs Mar 21, '74  
 McCord, Mrs Ann Nov 6, '75, age 85  
 McMillan, Mrs A J Dec 14, '75  
 Moren, John Sr Jan 24, '76, age 85  
 McNabb, ----- Feb 4, '76  
 McMillan, A J Dec 12, '76  
 McElroy, Mrs J R Mar 2, '77  
 Moren, Mrs Mary July 12, '77  
 Miller, Conrad Jan 13, '78  
 McKonkey, Mrs Jos Sept 4, '78  
 Miller, Dillie July 4, 1873  
 Murphy, Jas F child of July 3, '80  
 Marshall, Eliza Sept 9, '80, age 80  
 Marks, Carrie Mrs October 12, '80  
 Miller Logan [child of] June 5, '80  
 McCreary, Geo W July 14, 1881.  
 McNabb Robt [child of] Aug 30, '81



Magee, Silas [child of] Sept 5, 1881  
 Merryman, John April 22 '72, age 38  
 Murphy, Mrs J R Oct 4, 1878 age 48  
 McWha, Amanda Aug 22 '79  
 McGuire, Frank Nov 12, 1879

**N**

Nelson, George [shot] Dec 25, '70  
 Nelson, Mrs Andrew Nov 26, '73  
 Nicholls, John D Dec 30, '74  
 Noland, Wm [child of] March 4, '74

**O**

Owen, Robert Nov 17, '71  
 Orem, George June 8, '76, age 72  
 Orem, Philip [child of] Aug 14, '76  
 O'Harra, Peter March 5, '78

**P**

Parkinson, Benj Jan 16, '70  
 Parker, Lizzie Jan 11, '70  
 Pfeister, Mrs October 18, '70  
 Parkinson, Thos December 24, '71  
 Park, Mrs T C July 5, '73  
 Parkinson, Miss Susan July 24, '74  
 Palmer, Thos Nov 12, '74, age 75  
 Pilling, Chas Dec 5, '74, age 83  
 Patterson, James March 2, '76  
 Parsons, John July 7, '76  
 Plattenburg, Ellen [widow] Nov 25, '79

Patton, Wm Jr March 19, '80  
 Patterson, Jas [child of] May 29, '80  
 Patton, Elisha July 9, '80  
 Parkinson, Mrs Jane Nov 13 '80  
 Parker, Granville May 11, '81  
 Parks, Robt Sr Sept 1, '72  
 Patton, Wm Oct 25, '74, age 90  
 Paull, Judge Jas May 6, '75, age 57  
 Parish, John [child of] Dec 6, '78  
 Potts, Nathan Jan 6, '81  
 Patterson, Jane February 12, '81  
 Pracht, Mrs George July 7, '81  
 Patterson, Martin L July 10, 1878  
 Palmer, James, April 6, '79, age 80  
 Patterson, William Sept 8, 1879

**Q**

Quest, S. S. [child] July 14, '81

**R**

Ray, Pamela [widow] April 7, '70  
 Roberts, Wm Sr Jan 2, '71

Reid, John (son of) Dec 10, '71  
 Ralston, Jos (child of) Mar 11, '72  
 Robinson, Miss March 8 '73  
 Russell, Mrs Jas Jr July 11, '76.  
 Reeves, Wiley [child] June '73.  
 Reeves, Mrs. Nathan Nov 12, '78  
 Roberts, Mrs. T. J. July 29, '78  
 Robinson Mrs. Burt March 7 '79  
 Robison, Walter A [child] May 29 '80  
 Richards, Mrs. at Exleys Dec 8 '80  
 Roberts, R T at Weston, Nov 15 '72  
 Reid, John [child] March 17 '73  
 Rolandt, Chris [daughter] Oct 25 '72  
 Roberts, Clarence Ap. 2, '76 age 18  
 Richardson, R R. Oct 24, '76 age 71  
 Reynolds, J. H. March 18 '78  
 Reeves, Wylie [child] Jan 29 '79  
 Robinson, Gabriel [child] June 17 '79  
 Roberts, R. T. daugh. March 21 '80  
 Rolandt, Chris. May 11, '80  
 Rodgers, Wm. [B. thany] Aug 7 '80  
 Riddle, Mrs Sarah A Aug 26 '78 age 1

**S**

Smith, Wm June 24, '70  
 Shriner, Wm S (child of) Aug 11, '70  
 Stewart, James Nov 11, '70  
 Stewart, John July 10, '71  
 Smith, Wm H H (child of) Aug 12, '71  
 Smith, Robt Feb 5, '72, age 49  
 Shearer, And (child of) July 23, '72  
 Shaefer, Basil (child of) Sept 27, '73  
 Shearer, Robt Jan 20, '75, age 76  
 Stewart, Robt (miller) Oct 1, '76  
 Smith, Mrs And Sr Dec 2, '76  
 Stephens, Jacob Apr 2, '77, age 93  
 Smith, Mrs Wm H H Oct 16, '77  
 Shrimplin, Wm Nov 4, '78  
 Sanders, Mrs John Feb 1, '80  
 Sanders, Mrs — May 15, '81  
 Sanders, Mrs Milton Aug 24, '72  
 Shaefer, Mrs Basil Sept 19, '73  
 Smith, James Aug 25, '72  
 Swartz, Mrs Wm Sept 3, '78  
 Stephenson, Jos (Capt) June 19, '73  
 Stephenson, Fletcher W July 5, 1879  
 Strong, Samuel Jan 10, 1876  
 Skaggs, John April 6, 1881  
 Sharpe, Abraham July 5, '81  
 Shearer, And (child of) July 27, '81  
 Strain, Mrs Catherine P June 4, '72

Stansbury, Nicholas Feb 1, '77	West, Wheeler Sept 30, '72
Swan, Mrs Elizabeth June 24, '77, age 80	Wolcott, Mrs Wm M Jan 6, '73
Smith, Fergus June 25, '79, age 75	Wells, Mrs May 23, '73
<b>T</b>	Wallace, Thos [Bally] Jan 13, '75
Thompson, Jno (child of) Mar 23, '73	Waugh, D [child of] Apr 24, '75
Tarr, Connell Mar 25, '76, age 76	West, Henry [child of] Sept 6, '76
Tarr, Daniel Nov 26, '76, age 86	West, Henry [child of] Sept 22, '76
Turner, Mrs Martha July 2, '76	Waugh, Jas Esq Aug 25, '78, age 46
Turner, Mrs C B Nov 23, '77, age 19	White, Sam [Dummy] June 11, '73, age 60
Taney, John J Mar 21, '78	Wheeler, Chap H Mar 9, '77, age 43
Taney, James Oct 6, '78	Williamson, Jas Jan 2, '78, age 82
Tweed, John Aug 5, '79, age 70	Wiggins, Jennie July 7, '81, age 24
Tiernan, Mrs Thos Jan 22, '80	Wilson Adam [O] Aug 13, '79, age 51
Turner, Geo Nov 29, '80	Williams, Ella June 2, '75
Tarr, Clarence (child of) Mar 21, '81	Windsor, Josh (child of) Apr 27, '70
Taylor, Benj June 23, '77, age 44	Wells, Jas (child of) Dec 17, '70
Tarr, C (Kan) Dec 22, '79, age 60	Williams, Mrs Thos Jan 21, '71
<b>W</b>	Wylie, Mrs Elizabeth May 26, '72
Wetherell, Wm (Steub) Nov 5, '75	Wallace, James (Iowa) May 24, '72
Wilson, John (child of) Jan 17, '76	Wiggins, John Feb 15, '74
Wilson, Mrs Jno June 9, '76	Wetherel, Mrs Wm Aug 24, '74
Wilson, Jno (child of) July 2, '76	Wiggins, Mrs John Sept 6, '74
Wilson, Nannie Oct 19, '77, age 21	Wells, Basaleel Nov 7, '74, age 75
Whitsett, J E (daugh) Sept 11, '78	Wilson, Jno F (child of) Feb 2, '75
Weirich, Dr T H [child of] May 6, '75	Windsor, Mrs Josh Feb 18, '75
White, Rebecca March 6, '80	<b>Y</b>
White, Thompson July 31, '80	Yantz, Mrs Apr 30, '80
West, John (child of) December 1, '80	OMITTED IN REGULAR ORDER
Walker, Mrs Jacob [col] June 3, '81	Russell, Mrs Jas Sr Feb 5, '81
Williamson, Mrs [Burt] July 20, '81	Mahan, Thos March 14, '81
Walker, Montgomery Feb 26, '77, age 70	Archer, Mrs Jas [Florida] Mar 30, '81, age 50
Weils, Jesse Sr Aug 24, '77	Lazear, Mrs John Feb 1, '82, age 62

### ERRATA.

On page 98, read "Necessary to carry 444," instead of 144.

On page 154, read "30th of August, 1862," instead of 1872.

On page 167, width of river should read "1349," instead of 1439 feet and "120" instead of 129, net width "1054" instead of 1135.

On page 172, read "neck" for deck.

On page 188, read "Mary," instead of Charlotte Applegate.

On page 189, read "Mrs. George Cox," instead of George Cox, Jr.

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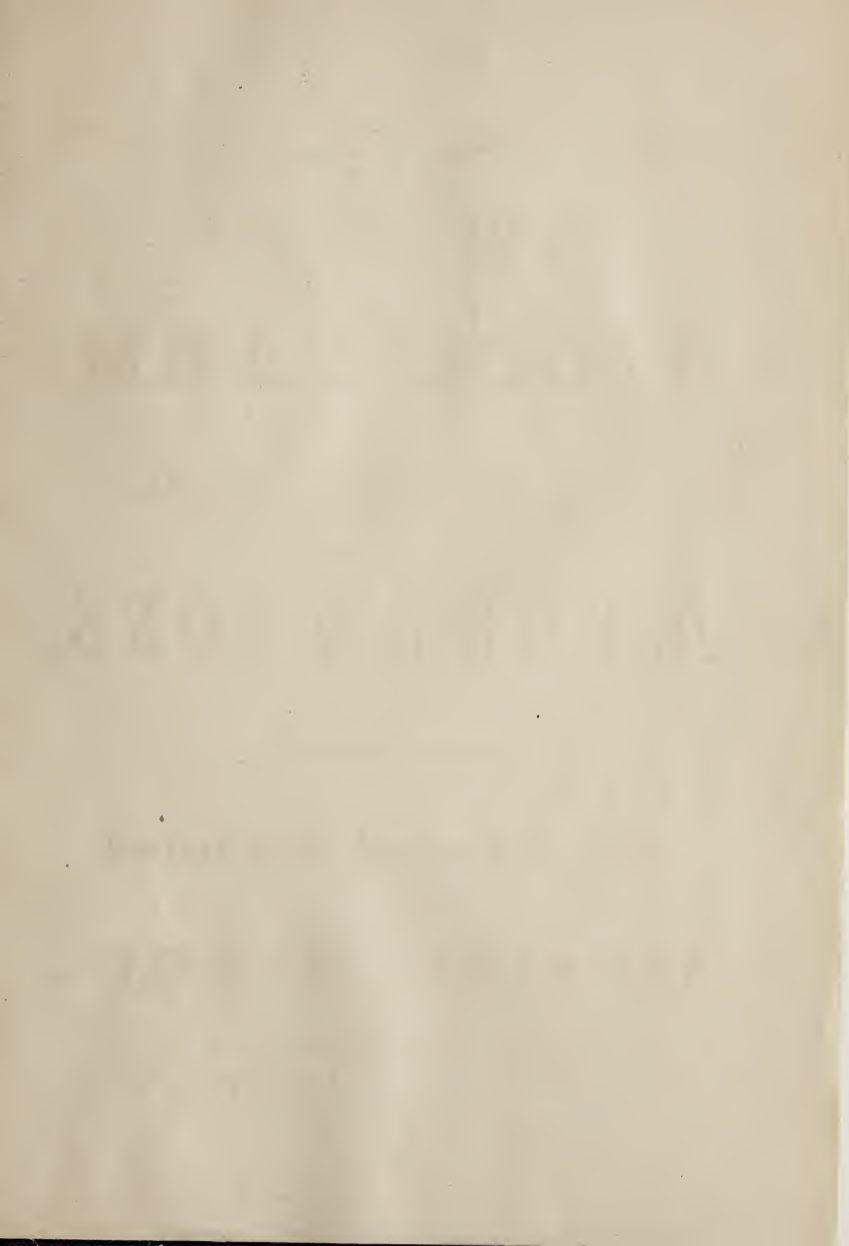
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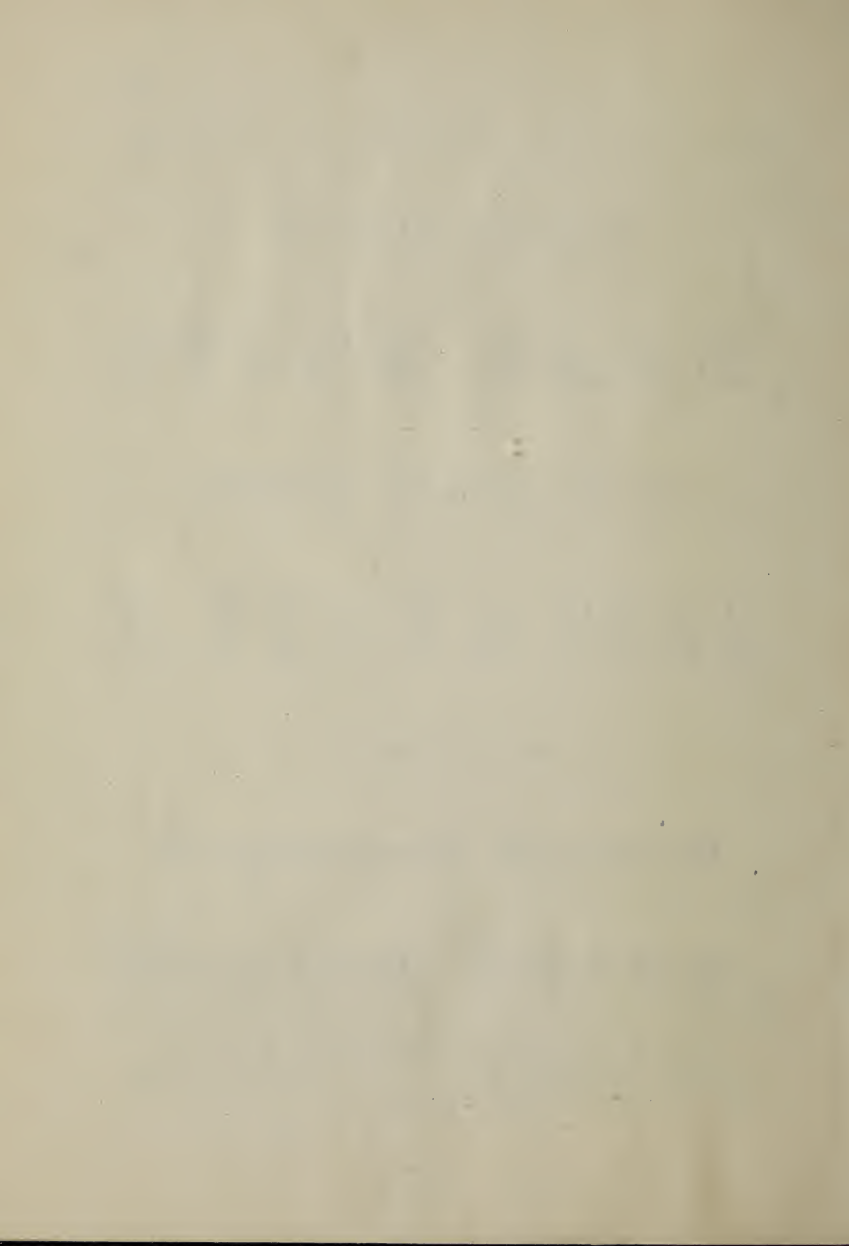
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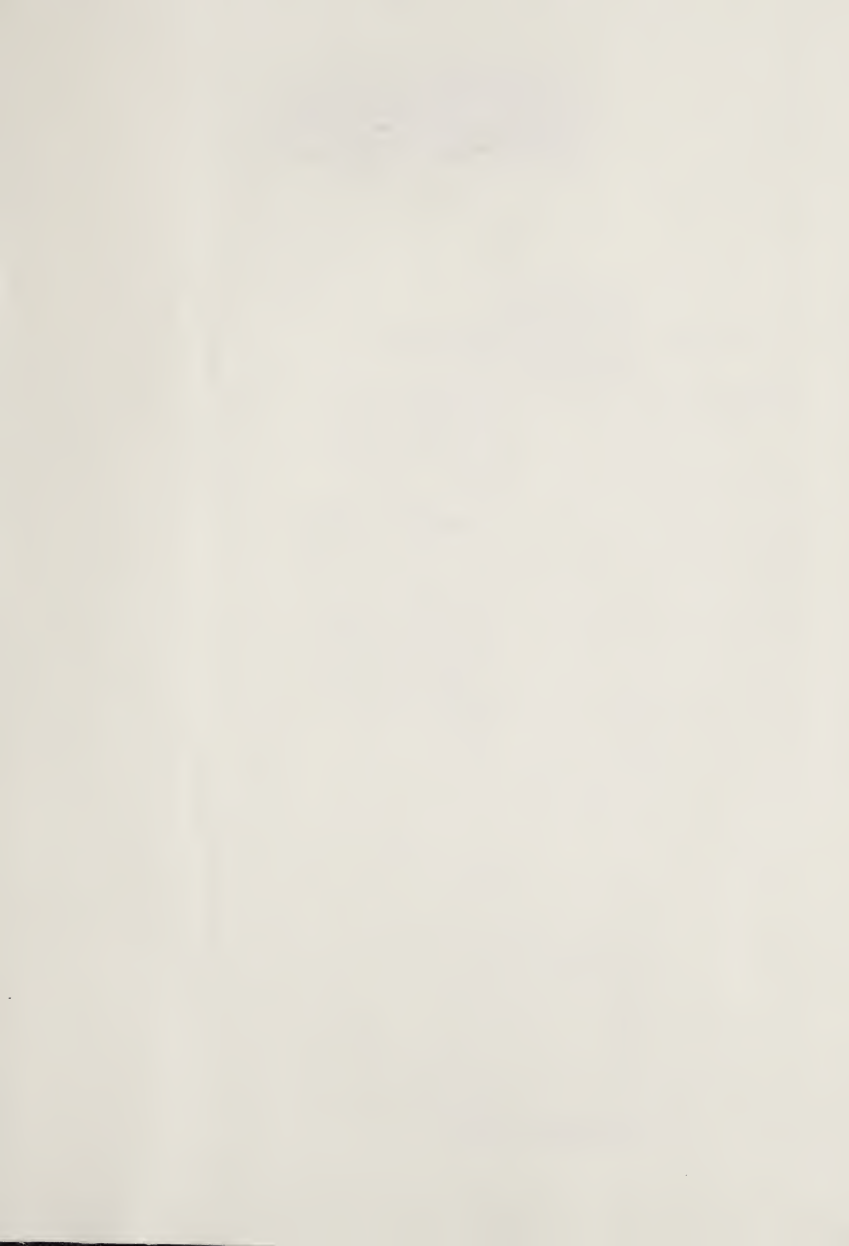
















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